# THE ACADEMY.

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

No. 1246. New Issue.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1896.

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PROF. SULLY writes of children with wide knowledge and great enthusiasm. He has brought together a mass of information on the ways and works of the very young, from the moment of birth to about the sixth year, collected by other observers, added to it very interesting notices of his own, and arranged his materials under a few comprehensive heads, interpreting the whole mass of seemingly petty details with such philosophical ardour and such warm human affection that the reader who shares his feelings will be carried with unflagging interest from the first page to the last. Apart from its appeal to the sympathies of parents and child-lovers in general, the book is full of charming stories charmingly told, and ought for this reason, if for no other, to become immediately and enduringly popular.

To the general anthropologist children are chiefly interesting from the evidence which they are supposed to contribute to the theory of evolution, particularly as regards the growth of religion and morality. But this is a point on which, I am sorry to say, Mr. Sully's volume is of little help. His facts seem to favour the view that children are born fetichists, at least in the sense of believing that all the objects around them are animated more or less with a life like their own. Unfortunately their beliefs are so interwoven with make-belief and their actions with play-acting that the difficulty of ascertaining the real state of their minds on the subject seems insuperable. And whatever their convictions may be-if, indeed, they can be said to have convictions at all—it would be very rash to take them in evidence of what is believed by primitive man. The survival of the fittest must, after all, exercise a certain restraining influence

in so far as they must be affected by living up the earlier and more ambitious part of in an intellectual atmosphere penetrated his book. people.

Similarly with the moral question. According to Mr. Sully, "certain theologians and others" have "painted infancy in the blackest moral colours" (p. 228). His own view is considerably more favourable and, let us hope, more correct. But whichever side we take, our opinion as to the vileness or the innocence of our remote human ancestors need not be affected thereby. As Mr. Sully points out, a child's principal business is to grow—an employment not very conducive to altruistic morality. Ed. Laboulaye tells a story of a little boy who was told that as his mother had done so much for him he ought to do something for her. "Est-ee que je ne me porte pas bien?" was the prompt reply. We may not admire this self-possessed young Frenchman, but his answer showed a certain insight into the first law of infantine ethics which reminds one of Mr. Leslie Stephen's primary law, Be strong! But obviously no savage community could survive, the members of which had not attained to a rather greater capacity for self-sacrifice than the average child has yet exhibited.

One of the most amiable traits in children is their love for animals. It is well brought out by Mr. Sully, and illustrated with many new stories. I cannot agree with him, however, when he traces their feeling in this respect to the "sense of a common danger and helplessness face to face with the human giant," adding that " the more passionate attachment of the child to the animal is the outcome of the widespread instinct of helpless things to band together," and that the animals also have this feeling with regard to children (p. 249). It seems to me that Mr. Sully himself suggests a much more probable explanation in the following paragraph, when he refers to the dealings of children with their toy babies and animals as "a wonderful display of loving solicitude" having "the enduring constancy of a maternal instinct." This instinct, from which Mr. Spencer derives the sentimental element in sexual love, doubtless lies at the bottom of all human affection for animals. which, by the way, may be very strong in misanthropists like Byron and Schopenhauer, and very weak or, indeed, non-existent in such lovers of their kind as Goethe and Macaulay.

Mr. Edmond Kelly seems to be an American, a citizen of New York, and a Mugwump. American thinkers and scholars are, I believe, generally Mugwumps; but not every Mugwump is a thinker or a scholar -which, indeed, is well, for otherwise the members of a useful class would be deplorably limited. Mr. Kelly, at any rate, by his mis-spelling of well-known names in philosophical literature and his complete unfamiliarity with philosophical reasoning, proves that he is neither the one nor the other. But he knows all about the Machine and the Tammany Ring; his chapter on Municipal Misgovernment is extremely inon the vagaries of savage imagination: it counts for nothing with children; they are in the most literal sense fancy-free, except with such a mass of dull fallacies as make

Now that the Germans are at last coming to their senses about the Sophists, as may be seen from the example of such writers as Dümmler, Beloch, and above all the brilliant Gomperz, it is very unfortunate that English critics should be returning to the old cry against that most meritorious class of teachers. Greek hedonism was not. as Prof. Watson would have us believe, derived from their principles, but arose within the Socratic school, as may be proved beyond all question from the *Protagoras* of Plato. Had the Sophists been hedonists, they would simply have been in this as in other respects the precursors of some of the best and wisest of mankind; but it seems to be in order to discredit both them and this particular form of ethics that Prof. Watson tries to make out a connexion between the two. After that I have no fault to find with his historical accuracy; and his criticism hits many blots in the various forms of hedonism reviewed, just as the same unsparing analysis if it were turned on any other ethical tradition would have a similarly destructive effect. It is unfortunate that our author, like so many others of his school, does not see his way to tackling Prof. Henry Sidgwick or Mr. Leslie Stephen.

As usual, self-realisation is set up in opposition to happiness defined as greatest pleasure and least pain. Prof. Watson is the clearest of living philosophical writers, and his championship of Green's principle has the effect of bringing out with unusual force its essential unreality. We are told that the "idea of a possible satisfaction implies the contrast of a man's actual self as he knows it at the time of the desire, and his ideal self as he conceives that it will be after the series of acts by which the desire has been carried into effect" (p. 131). I deny this absolutely. The man does not split himself into two selves-an ideal and a real : he thinks-what is a very different attitude -of the same self as with the one feeling which it is now without; and this feeling being the sole differential can alone be described as his end. In fact, this whole theory of selfrealisation is a mere juggle to get rid of the difficulty common to all ethical theories, that the performance of one's duty may at any time involve the necessity of self-sacrifice. The Platonic tradition says: It is for your real interest to be moral even to the extent of giving up your life when the moral law requires it. The New Utilitarianism says: No, it is not your interest, but it is for the interest of the whole community; and if you have a well-disciplined mind, the idea of preferring your happiness to the general happiness will at the moment of decision nappiness will at the moment of decision give you greater pain than is given by the idea of obeying the law. Thus, as regards motives we return to the Cyrenaic point of view, while remaining Benthamites as regards the end.

Ethical theory occupies a very small place in Mr. Cook's little volume, which is, in fact, a very erudite, acute, and subtle investigation of the Platonic cosmology and

the Platonic doctrine of Ideas as put forth in what English critics at least are now agreed in considering to be the later Dialogues. The time is past when a Cambridge tutor could say, "Sir, our business is to translate Plato, not to understand his philosophy." Mr. Cook cites Plato largely without translating him, and certainly tries hard to understand his philosophy. The difficulty is now to understand Mr. Cook, who dumps down a mass of notes without any regard to elegance or clearness of exposition. His obligations to Cambridge teaching, he tells us, are "not slight." I wish Cambridge could be got to teach her alumni some of that lucidity that seems to be a privilege of Oxford culture.

Accepting Mr. Conybeare's vindication of Philo's treatise on the Therapeutae, and profiting by the many parallel passages brought together in his edition of it, Herr Wendland shows that Philo's moralising is transcribed from Stoic or Cynic handbooks, also used by Musonius and others as a repertory of commonplaces on the vices of the age—said age being rather an abstract mark for the satire of the declaimers than a particular period of history. At the same time, the Stoic phraseology of the disputed tract furnishes a fresh argument against the theory of Lucius, that it was a fourth-century forgery; for Stoicism had then been completely ousted by Neo-Platonism. Herr Otto Kern, who has Platonism. Herr Otto Kern, who has already contributed so much to the revived interest in Orphicism and the Dionysiac religion, discusses some recent inscriptions going to prove the diffusion of Chthonian cults in the Greek cities of Asia Minor.

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The daughter of Charles Lamb's Frend lived for the first ten years of her life (1809 to 1819) in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, at the Rock Insurance Office, of which her father was actuary. He had been educated at King's School, Canterbury, and at Christ's College, Cambridge, where Paley was his tutor. He was second wrangler and Smith's prizeman in 1780, was elected fellow and tutor of Jesus College, took orders in 1783, and was presented to the small living of Madingley by Sir John Cotton. After four years' incumbency, his opinions changed. He looked on all churches as companies of the craft of

Demetrius the silversmith, and he expressed these views from the University pulpit. This entailed the loss of his tutorship; but he retained his position as fellow, travelled, studied Hebrew, and continued his residence at the college. Not till 1793, on the pub-lication of an obnoxious pamphlet, was he banished from the University. Against the sentence of the Vice-Chancellor he vainly appealed to the Court of Queen's Bench. Looking back to these events after fifty years, he declared that "the agitation in the University was great; that at Oxford on the Hampden question was nothing to it. he never made any recantation, he continued to be an exile from Cambridge; but he retained his fellowship till his marriage, and was a member of the University till his death.

He lived in the Middle Temple, and occupied himself with literary work till his appointment as actuary in 1807.

In 1808 he married Sarah Blackburne. Her grandfather, Archdeacon Blackburne, had petitioned Parliament for a relaxation of the pledges required at ordination; and when the petition was rejected some of his clerical friends seceded from the Church and founded the first Unitarian congregation in London. So that "the liberality of William Frend's views was in no way alien to the feelings of his wife's family, although her own relations remained members of the Church he had left."

Frend had three sons and four daughters, of whom Sophia was the eldest. He directed her education in all things, from the philosophy of Locke to dancing and deportment, and was her idol and oracle.

After her marriage with Prof. De Morgan, she took an active part in the foundation of Bedford College and in the movement for promoting female suffrage. She also originated the Workhouse Visiting Association and the abortive Playground Society, and earnestly advocated the abolition of vivisection. "She took up new interests at eighty with almost the vigour and warmth of eighteen," and died, after a brief illness, in 1892.

Her Reminiscences are those of an active rather than a powerful mind. The observations they contain are taken from a prim level existence, with feelings untried by or invulnerable to any great grief or passion: a mild benevolence, a cool philanthropy; in a moral atmosphere always pure, but generally tepid, and sometimes chilly.

Historic names occur in these Reminiscences for no cogent reason, and to no particular That the Duke of Wellington purpose. That the Duke of Wellington nearly rode over her; that she once saw Princess Charlotte nursing a baby; that (as a little girl allowed to come in to dessert) she thought Quincy Adams "good"; that she saw the Allied Sovereigns at a review; and that Robert Hibbert gave her barley sugar, are fair samples of many of the facts recorded. We get a glimpse of Queen Caroline in an open landau going to St. Paul's to return thanks for her acquittal. The sordid vulgarity of the wretched woman's appearance is not badly hit off:

"She was either very short or very rotund, for she seemed to roll about, and, as she bowed constantly and incessantly to her loyal subjects,

we fancied her feet did not touch the bottom of the carriage. Her Majesty wore a sort of Mary Queen of Scots bonnet, dipping down over the forehead, and decorated with three ostrich feathers placed like those in the Prince of Wales's plume. She was very much painted, and dressed rather showily."

There is an account of the eccentric Godfrey Higgins and his "Anacalypsis; or, the Saitic veil of Isis removed," in which he expounded his view that priests, the curse of the world, had transmitted a certain "secret system" through the clergy of all times and nations.

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Mrs. de Morgan is acquainted not only with the arcana of freemasonry, but with those of the ancient mysteries. Of the latter, she says, coolly and decisively :

" My dear old friend was not aware that the secrets kept by the priests were absolutely such secrets kept by the priests were absolutely such as could not be generally divulged without the greatest danger to health and sanity. The Psychical Research Society will perhaps dis-cover this if they persevere in their experiments.'

a somewhat gruesome intimation.

Rubbish, well spiced with heterodoxy, seems to have had a certain attraction for this lady. She constructs, with great care, out of a Chaldean account of the Deluge a myth of the soul, and takes courage to impart her discovery to Bonomi, who "was pleased with it, reminding me that many religionists saw the same meaning in the Exodus from Egypt." She adds: "We may possibly find an interpretation of Noah's Ark and the ship Argos (sio), and the Golden Fleece may acquire an unsuspected but profound meaning."

Mrs. De Morgan occasionally hints that she enjoyed a special spiritual illumination. She understands the great spiritual truth which Rammohun Roy saw expressed in the varying beliefs of Quakers, Dissenters, and Churchmen; though he was pronounced to be a popularity-hunter because he assented to each of them. She thinks that a Jew, "dressed something like a Turk," whom she found one day at her father's gate, and who claimed to be Elias (" for by a lucky coincidence his name was Abraham Elias' might be one of the many announcers of the Advent, "of which the signs are apparent to those who know where to look for them."

When we get to the "Hisis" of St. Pancras, who was "going to remove her wail," and meanwhile read lectures on the "Precession of the Equinoxes, Zodiacal Signs, and Eleusinian Mysteries," she seems a sort of Muse, whose inspiration flowed through many channels in those days. She was not more nonsensical than Godfrey Higgins, and quite as practical as Robert Owen, in his "gigantic attempt at a Utopia near Gray's Inn," with a large Rotunda "for lectures, concerts, balls, and exchange and mart."

"After one of the lectures there, a lady, whom I knew slightly, asked if I were going to the Rotunda on a day she named. I was not going, and I asked what was expected.
"It's the millennium," the speaker said.

'It's to begin next week.'

" 'How will it show itself?"

" 'There will be turnips as big as your head, and carrots as long as my arm, and grapes and peaches, and every one will have all he wants."

The story of the head of Cromwell (now in the possession of Mr. Wilkinson) is once again told with curious inaccuracy. It is said to have been "stuck upon Temple Bar, blown down into the street, and picked up by a soldier, who took it to Mrs. Claypole. After her death it passed on to her descendants."

Now, the head was set upon the gable of Westminster Hall, and Mrs. Claypole, who had no descendants, died before her father. Another odd blunder is made when John Landseer, Sir Edwin's father, interested in the engraved cylinders found in the neighbourhood of Babylon, Nineveh, and Perse-polis (apparently styled "the Cities of the Plain"), is described as "greatly rejoiced in setting forth how Joseph's signet, hidden in Benjamin's sack, . . . was a cylinder of this kind." Landseer may, of course, have referred to Pharaoh's ring, and his hearer confused it with Joseph's divining-cup; but I cannot verify this conjecture by referring

to his Sabaean Researches.

Spiritualist phenomena have their place in these recollections—the mysterious writing found on papers laid "sometimes on a vault or on a monument in St. Denis, sometimes in the experimenter's own house"; the "experiment" of whirling a small weight attached to a silken thread over an elderly gentleman's bald pate, which "was tried more than once, but seemed to lose distinctness and become confused"; the banshee Mrs. Jameson thought she heard, and the "presence" which, for more than a week after her old friend, Mr. L--'s death, haunted Miss Frend's bedroom, are all duly chronicled. The philanthropists— Lady Byron, Mrs. Fry, and Lord Shaftesbury-occupy many pages. There is an account of the Children's Friend Society, There is an which was doing good work under high patronage, until the last particular started some Radical M.P. on a reckless course of slander, which effected the ruin of the society, and caused the death of its bene-volent founder, Captain Brenton.

One association at least of that era of associations has survived—the British. Its first meeting, in September, 1836, in the Bristol Chapterhouse, is described by Frend, who remarks that, "making due allowance for the extravagant encomiums passed by the heroes upon each other, these meetings are very useful." The most significant are very useful." The most significant thing to him was the circumstance that "I, a Unitarian, sitting behind a Quaker LL D., and having on the right, left, and behind, Catholics, Protestant Churchmen, and Dissenters, should be in the Chapter of a Cathedral." The Frends were settled for some years in Stoke Newington, now a part of the "huge wen" London, but then a retired suburb, near enough to the East End to afford a happy huntingground for burglars. The Duke of Wellington, applied to in 1828 for more police protection, could only suggest that the inhabitants should protect themselves, "either by their own personal exertions"—it was mainly a Quaker neighbourhood—or "by subscriptions to hire watchmen and con-His Grace begged leave to

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cannot expect at once to enjoy the advantages of a town one hundred miles distant—viz., the comparative absence of thieves."

The Quaker colony attracted other forms of quiet heterodoxy, though their votaries held apart from each other. Frend, however, had hospitality for all. Well-to-do Radicals sulked there very cozily in a well-cushioned existence, and admirably planned the amelioration or reconstruction of society. Their many eccentric oddities found tolerance and even consideration. We are told how a Unitarian minister, in the presence of Frend's daughter (referring to the wouldbe Elias before mentioned), remarked: "If there is a queer fish in the world, he will find his way to Frend's house." She, thus challenged, promptly replied, "Pardon me, Mr. —, I do not remember our having had the pleasure of seeing you there." This is her one recorded repartee. There are several names mentioned of people con-cerning whom one is always glad to learn something; but one gets but little out of such statements as that about Blake, that he had a brown coat and uncommonly bright eyes; or about Coleridge, that a child, hearing him talk for many hours, wished he would stop. Of Mrs. Barbauld more is told than of her dress and her "front" of flaxen curls, and all that is told is pleasant. Of her brother, Dr. Aikin, nothing is said: I fear he was Charles Lamb's "aching void."

But all Lamb lovers will be grateful for

the account of the end of the dear old "Heathen," George Dyer. It is odd that Mrs. De Morgan "could never find out how much or how little truth there was" in George's renowned New River misadventure. She says he walked up to his waist in the water and came into Lamb's house "like a merman"-an odd simile, and as curious a perversion of a story which has been fully told over and over again. But she has one gem of anec-dote. Dyer early in life had been a Baptist minister. He was short of memory as well as of sight, and had doubtless forgotten all details of that episode. Hence Frend took occasion to excite his alarm and consternation by casually referring, as to a well-known incident, to the "time when you drowned the woman."

"George. I never drowned any woman!
"Frend. You have forgotten. (To the company) Dyer had taken the woman's hand and made her dip in the water; he then pronounced the blessing and left her there.

"George (troubled). No, no; you are joking. It could not be.
"Frend. I think the clerk or deacon or

somebody got her out."

The widow of a solicitor, who owned the chambers opposite to Dyer's in Clifford's Inn, took compassion on his very forlorn condition, and, after due consultation with his friends, married him, and "made of our neglected old friend a fine-looking, well-dressed elderly man, beaming with kindness and happiness." His end was worthy and pathetic. During Frend's last illness, in 1841, George Dyer

"sent up daily to inquire after him. When "observe to Mr. Frend that, inasmuch as the inhabitants of Stoke Newington enjoy the advantage of being near the metropolis, they

Frend is dead. Lay me beside him.' He then went into an adjoining room, washed his hands, returned, and quietly sat down in his armchair, as it was thought, to listen to a kind friend (Miss Matilda Betham) who came to read to him. Before beginning she looked up to her hearer, but the loving-hearted old man was dead."

Charles Lamb had united their memories in the quatrain here given :

"Friend of the friendless, friend of all mankind, To thy wide friendships I have not been blind; But looking at them nearly, in the end I love thee most that thou art Dyer's Frend."

There are other ventures of memory squandered abroad in these pages: inter-changes of flattery with Thomas Campbell; record of strong language from Thomas Carlyle—a good deal of it lost from the noise in the street—of his sympathy with the bereaved, all the stronger because he held that the departed were "gone we know not whither" ("It would have been useless to appeal to the Gospel," she adds); remembrances of her telling the bumps of O'Connell, and endowing him "with many saintly and heroic qualities," because she observed that his Love of Approbation was not small. These are some fragments from this feast of scraps. And if the reader's patience be sometimes tried by the writer's garrulity, or his temper irritated by her never-failing self-complacence, he will, if he be indeed a gentle reader, as he closes the book, be content to take leave in no worse spirit than the kindly rustic farewell: "One that was a woman, Sir; but, rest her soul, she's dead."

R. C. BROWNE.

The Empire of the Ptolemies. By J. P. Mahaffy. (Macmillans.)

"No history of the Ptolemies," says Prof. Mahaffy, "can claim to be final." But, if not final, a history may be opportune; and Prof. Mahaffy publishes at a time when curiosity is awakened, and when there is enough new matter collected to satisfy it, at least for the moment. He apologises for shortcomings, but he has no great reason to fear criticism. Indeed, who is there to touch his shield? He has his subject very much to himself. His opportunities of studying it have been on some sides exceptional, and ή τις ή οὐδείς knows as much as

he does.

But the most ill-informed of general readers may judge whether there is much matter in a book, and whether its story is told with skill. Prof. Mahaffy is undoubtedly putting a great deal of new material into circulation. The Revenue Laws of Ptolemy Philadelphus have just been published by him jointly with Mr. Grenfell; and in the book before us he has worked the new and the old together, into his review of a certain stage of Egyptian history, with his usual facility and charm of touch. He complains now and again of the scantiness of his sources; but he adds a warmth of colour to the story by letting Plutarch or Polybius or Josephus speak for themselves in full quotations, and he has a great deal that

private documents, "journals, extracts of obscure persons, bills of stewards, and lists of tax-gatherers." It is to be regretted that this vivid, unfalsified evidence is not as yet equally abundant through all the Ptolemaic history. The papyri are few and trifling for the reign of Ptolemy I. For the later of the kings they are numerous and diverse. From the generation which saw the famous Cleopatra, and which lived through the transference into the power of Augustus, we have hardly one

papyrus. Prof. Mahaffy's account of the empire of the Ptolemies, passing by the literary history (a subject fully and recently handled by Susemihl), aims at setting before the reader two things clearly—the foreign history and the domestic state of Egypt between (say) 323 and 330 B.C. It is quite possible that, thanks to the new sources alluded to above, we are to know the latter subject better than the former, and better than even the court history. Neither the papyri nor the Greek in-scriptions collected elsewhere clear up for us by any means all the riddles about foreign affairs; and, as Prof. Mahaffy remarks, geographical names recur in different places and are not distinguished by our authorities. Thus, as to one papyrus which deals with an Egyptian campaign abroad, "all the place-names occurring in it are to be found not only in Syria, but in Cilicia." Moreover the Macedonian rulers had an "absurd habit of repeating the same names" in their families, and we have to discriminate as best we may Cleopatras and

Ptolemies who bore no distinct names. Looking on the Ptolemies merely as one Egyptian dynasty among others, we must whether their dominion was on the whole a blessing or a curse to their adopted country. Their subjects, and particularly the priests, would have given one answer at one time and another at another. What is to be the dispassionate verdict of modern history? Prof. Mahaffy at least is dis-inclined to go so far as Mr. A. Holm, who can see nothing good in any Ptolemy but the first. He admits that the Ptolemies, like the Pharaohs before them and Augustus after them, "regarded the land of Egypt as little more than a crown estate, to be managed with a view to the interests of the sovereign only." But they were also enlightened men, who cared for the civilisation of their kingdom, and understood that the interests of the crown cannot be secured without consulting those of the people. The evidence of the papyri goes to show that their taxation was not unduly heavy. The Ptolemies "were the ablest, the most successful, and therefore the most enduring of the Successors of Alexander.'

Looking on the dynasty as a factor in the twin histories of Mediterranean politics and of Greek influence, we have to fix our attention on four things—What were its relations with Syria? What was its attitude toward the Jews? How did it behave to the Egyptian religion, with its attendant national spirit, and how to Greek religion with its very un-Egyptian spirit? On all these points the new evidence has some-

enables Prof. Mahaffy to outline the oscillations of policy between king and king. We can now distinguish changes of attitude, as clearly as we can see the time when Macedonian Egypt began to decline and relapse from Hellenism "into the ineradicable Egypt of the native race." Since the appearance of Prof. Mahaffy's Empire of Alexander, he has felt compelled to admit two more Ptolemies to the list (Ptolemy VI., Eupator, 182 B.C., and Ptolemy VIII., Philopator Neos, 146 B.C.), and to alter some of his dates. Changes like these are

healthy signs of growth in the subject.

Time will, as Prof. Mahaffy anticipates, both add and take away. This account of an empire must, like the empire itself, become outworn. But for the present the student of ancient history and the tourist in Egypt alike owe great thanks to Prof. Mahaffy. The book, owing to the multitude of facts which it has to touch on, needed very careful revision, and in a few points the revision seems to have been perfunctory. Seleucus III. of Syria, correctly called Soter on p. 223, is in the chronological table misnamed Keraunos. The names of certain philosophic reformers are given on different pages as Ecdemos and Eudemos, Ecphantides and Demophanes: the evidence of Plutarch and Polybius shows that the correct forms are Ecdemos and either Demophanes or Megalophanes.

FRANKLIN T. RICHARDS.

Studies in Diplomacy. From the French of Count Benedetti. (Heinemann.)

A QUARTER of a century has passed since Count Benedetti published Ma Mission en Prusse. Addressing a friend in November, 1870, the Count wrote:

"Rassurez-vous, mon cher ami, le jour de la réparation viendra, il approche, et je ne le laisserai pas échapper. Il faut, comme vous le dites, que la lumière se fasse, et elle se fera. Homme de devoir avant tout, peut-être ne me suis je pas suffisament préoccupé de ce qu'on pensait ni de ce qu'on publiait sur la manière dont je m'acquittais de mes fonctions. Ce soin qui auraient du me couvrir en redressant certaines erreurs. Pourquoi s'en sont - ils abstenus?"

This passage (which is not to be found in the book under review) is as pertinent to Benedetti's studies as to his practice of diplomacy. The day of reparation or restitution seems as far off for him in 1896 as in 1870. Whether it was his own lack of skill or of scruples on the part of his antagonists, Benedetti still remains a discredited diplomatist. Lord Augustus Loftus tells an anecdote of the Count which may well be repeated here. Bismarck at that time always wore a general's uniform, and in his own house there was a table in an ante-room on which his helmet was placed. One day, after dining with the Chancellor, Count Benedetti approached this table and took up the helmet to try it on his own head. On replacing it he remarked: "Décidément il a la tête plus forte que moi." It is possible that Benedetti has not received his deserts in history—that he was overmatched (as he almost admits thing—often a great deal—to say, and it himself) by two unscrupulous opponents, rabid Jingoes of his own country thirty

King William and his prime minister. But the fact remains that Benedetti is Benedetti's sole defender. In literature, an apology may reflect no discredit on him who apologises; but in practical life those who apologise rank with the unsuccessful. The world is too busy to listen to one who says he has been "injured by the iniquity of party feeling and the bad faith of the enemies of his country." Whatever injuries the last Imperial ambassador at Berlin may have unjustly sustained are so micro-scopic by the side of the avalanche of misfortune which overtook France, that Frenchmen cannot be blamed if they turn a deaf ear to the complaints of one whom they cannot acquit of all share in their national calamities.

Who now has a good word for Count Benedetti or the Ducde Gramont?—"dancing dogs without collars," as Bismarck called them. "They never seemed to have a master," said the Chancellor, "but stood up on their hind legs and performed their antics without authority from man alive." The average Frenchman would not dissent from this view. There are some men who, like Pontius Pilate, are doomed to bear the mark of Cain through all history. They have reached a degree of unpopularity beyond that of Julian the Apostate, who has his warm friends. If the dreadful phrase "past praying for" can be applied to aught, it can be applied to the earthly reputations of such men. "Le jour de la réparation viendra." Not, we fear, for the clever Corsican whose ill fate pitted him against the remorseless Bismarck.

These essays appeared originally in the Revue des Deux Mondes. The first deals with the Emperor William I. and Prince Bis-marck. This essay is interesting, as it is written in an extremely sympathetic spirit to the Emperor William. It shows that the popular belief that Prussia owed all her success to Bismarck and Moltke is a popular fallacy; that King William was not merely the figurehead, but also a founder of the German Empire, and that history will give a place to the Emperor in the galaxy of German worthies not less high than that of the Chancellor. The author applies to William I. the words of the Florentine master—" Everyone sees what you appear to be; few know what you really are."

"These two prodigious labourers at Germany's greatness were gifted with various and mighty qualities, and one was the complement of the other. The first had prudence and, let us say it, duplicity; the second [Bismarck] daring and resolution."

Thus what the late Emperor gains in intellectual he loses in moral stature, according to the Count's measurements. It is well known that after Königgrätz a serious difference arose between the King of Prussia and his minister as to the terms of peace. Bismarck carried the day. The conqueror neither entered Vienna in triumph nor did he wrest any territory from the Emperor Francis Joseph. This moderation has had its own exceeding great reward. The close alliance between Germany and Austria of to-day is the logical result of Bismarck's victory over

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years ago. Count Benedetti tells us that at Versailles, in 1870, a similar difference Here, as before, I do not quote at all, arose between master and man. Bismarck is reported to have been in favour of annexing Alsace, "which is German land," but not Lorraine. Counsels of moderation did not prevail then as they had at Nicols-

It is hardly necessary to add that these essays repay perusal. A good portrait accompanies the volume.

J. G. C. MINCHIN.

Quales Ego. By G. S. Street. (John Lane.) This little book had been an impertinence if badly or only moderately well written. Some of the essays, aided by generous type and margins abundantly lavish, run to hardly six pages. One, indeed, "Before a Shrine," scarcely exceeds a meagre three. Yet what an admirable tribute to the commonplace woman they are; how many pages would the commonplace writer have slaughtered in the endeavour to achieve so notable a victory! For here, as in all of Mr. Street's inimitable work—save for one unfortunate waif whom his father must provide for in secret—we see the old adage glitteringly exemplified. Brevity is the soul of wit, and the creator of "Tubby" is a miser as to bulk, but what a spendthrift when the total value of his output is reckoned. A lonely jest of decent quality may pose, and impose, as an aristocrat, swaggering amid tens of pages of sober fatuities. So that a man gives as a back-ground a sufficiency of dulness, he may easily earn the reputation of wit. The unthinking, heavy person who reads this book—spurred to contrariety by its prettily affected title—will probably wonder whether the author is really an "Adrian" or a blockhead. A fellow of infinite jest, Mr. Street ever leavens his quips and quiddities with delicious wisdom, to remain with the hearer and provoke a certain solemnity in his smile. At first one may doubt when he is serious and when frolicsome. Only those who realise that a jest lies in his more sombre utterances, a truth in his more farcical, can gauge the true merit of his tiny volume. Probably this means that he may not bid with hope of success for popularity. It also means, and I take it he is willing and glad to accept the inevitable, that but a handful will rank him at his real worth. For the clowns of Shakspere, and Rigoletto too, were wiser than their auditors, and knew it. Therein was their sorrow, for few as yet have given Jack-in-the-Green

To offer minute particulars of so small a book were to be discourteous and unjust. Unjust, because a casual reader of the review might conclude he had bitten the kernel of the volume, tasted its bitter sweetness. Discourteous, because the best might look a starveling severed from its natural surroundings. Some months ago in the ACADEMY I ventured to eulogise the

Here, as before, I do not quote at all, though I know that salvation lies in the extract. A merry writer might develop good copy out of "An Appreciation of Ouida"; a deacon find a Barnato wealth of words whereby to condemn the eulogy on Charles II. on Charles II. After reading both, I am willing to allow that the author of Moths has hitherto been stupidly maligned, that "to go with Grammont to Whitehall" is more profitable than listening to a sermon at St. Paul's. Mr. Street can make the worst cause appear the better; he conjures with such elegant dexterity, only the obstinate resent the trick. By all means let Ouida stand high among the immortals manufactured of to-day, Charles the Second pose as the type of king "one would like to see in England," so long as it is Mr. Street who declaims the panegyric. The jester sees further than the philosopher. To be able to laugh at it one must understand human nature passing well. And we may surmise that he who understands best loves best also.

PERCY ADDLESHAW.

NEW NOVELS.

When Leaves were Green. By Sydney Hodges. In 3 vols. (Chatto & Windus.) When Leaves were Green. Erica's Husband. By Adeline Sergeant. In 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

At the Sign of the Ostrich. By Charles James. (Chapman & Hall.)

Her Own Devices. By C. G. Compton. (Heinemann.)

A Pitiful Passion. By Ella Macmahon. (Hutchinson.)

Roland Kyan. By Walter Sweetman. (Digby, Long & Co.)

Brenda's Experiment. By Surgeon-Major H. M. Greenhow. (Jarrold.)

Little Lady Lee. By Mrs. Lovett Cameron. (White.)

BEGINNING with a certain amount of freshness and spirit, When Leaves were Green scarcely fulfils its promise. There is an almost idyllic scene at the opening, where the young artist, Glyn Beverley, is found by Blanche Venables sketching a Sussex landscape. Of course they soon fall in love with each other, both being poetically susceptible; and it seems at first as though the course of true love would for once run smooth. But, unfortunately, two persons intervene: one is Mrs. Courtenay Byng, a pretty but fast young widow, and the other is a smooth-tongued but black-hearted villain, Captain D'Eyncourt. There have been some rather shady passages in the past between these two, and at one time D'Eyncourt had been engaged for a brief space to Blanche Venables. But she had soon discovered his base character and discarded him. However, he and Mrs. Byng concoct a pretty plot between them; Autobiography of a Boy. I do not pretend, I dare not hint, that my approval was worth the wage of the printer who arranged the type. On some books it is so easy to give a convincing verdict: a quotation or

is rather commonplace. There is a French maid who tries to turn her mistress's secrets to profit after purloining her letters, and Capt. D'Eyncourt comes into an inheritance by chicanery, which rightfully belongs to Beverley. When things are at their blackest, the villain's house of cards comes down with a crash, the estates are recovered by Beverley, and the lovers are married and live happily ever afterwards.

The last two or three works by Miss Adeline Sergeant have been stronger in character-drawing, and more notable for their talent generally, than one could have predicted at the outset of her career. Unlike many novelists, she has progressed and developed. Her Story of a Penitent Soul, for example, was a remarkable study; and now we may unhesitatingly say the same of Erica's Husband. It is in a different vein, but the versatility is welcome. We are first introduced to the rough usages and humours of a mining camp, where Erica is left fatherless under painful circumstances. The father has, however, appointed as her guardian Dick Vandeleur, a young English-man of good family, who for private reasons has gone to the mining districts of the West. The rest of the story is occupied with a detailed description of the many trials which befall Vandeleur and his ward through the evil schemes of one Cyril Fane, who tries to force Erica to marry him, knowing that she was the heiress to great estates. Ultimately Fane is overthrown, and all his wicked machinations exposed. There is nothing, perhaps, very original in this part of the plot; but the merit of the novel lies in its delineation of character, and in its easy yet vigorous style, which makes it a pleasure to read.

The latest volume in "Chapman's Story Series," At the Sign of the Ostrich, is an almost ideal short novel. It deals with English life in the eighteenth century, and the author has admirably caught the spirit and manners of the time. The habitual frequenters of the "Ostrich" are limned with real skill, and the same may be said of those other characters who occupy a higher position in the social scale. Sir Robert Greville is a proud aristocrat, to the manner born, while his daughter Flora is a bewitching heroine. Field Harefield, the hero, whose father has been ruined by Sir Robert, vows a terrible vengeance against the baronet and his daughter; but his love for Flora proves too strong for him, and at the last the reader will find a pleasant surprise in store for him. It is long since we met with a novel in one volume as entertaining as this of Mr. Charles James.

We wish we could extend the same praise to the latest addition to the "Pioneer Series," Her Own Devices. But whether the fault be in us or in the book, we did not find it either very improving or very interesting. There is, it is true, a certain amount of ability in the presentation of the chief characters: Susan Stainier, an actress,

comes to an abrupt and inconsequent conclusion. A good many side-lights are thrown upon the modern stage in the course of this short sketch.

Miss Macmahon's new story, A Pitiful Passion, is not of so uncommon a type as the book by which she made her reputation, namely, A New Note. But it reveals some degree of power, and there are smart things in it here and there, though they give the impression of being hammered out to order. The burden of the story is a painful one; for it treats of the degradation of a young married woman through an ineradicable passion for drink. Norman Grain, a rising politician, has married her in ignorance of this vice, and we can sympathise with him in his anger at the deliberate concealment practised upon him. However, he behaves nobly, and even resists the temptation to seek a new home with Magdalen Ponsonby, a self-sacrificing woman of a high type, who loves him as deeply as he loves her. In the end, Grain perishes while heroically endeavouring to save his worthless and wretched wife from a fire; and, perhaps, on the whole, this was the only possible ending to a miserable union. Two or three characters are exceptionally well drawn— Norman, Magdalen, and Anthony Chenevix. The last-mentioned is a thoroughly good upright and downright Englishman. His friendship is of the kind that may well be described as priceless; and he is worthy of Magdalen, who existed "for the sole purpose of being good to people whom no one else would have anything to say to."

A good many social, religious, and philosophical questions are discussed in Mr. Sweetman's Irish sketch, Roland Kyan. There are also somewhat lengthy deliverances upon Home Rule, the Roman question, the temporal power of the Pope, &c. For those who like this kind of thing, of course this is the kind of thing they will like. Occasionally, something more human is sandwiched in between the author's disquisitions, and there is a touching scene at the end, where the heroine fishes her half-drowned lover out of the water. But, on the whole, the volume is pretty stiff reading; and if Mr. Sweetman had all the wisdom of Solomon, he could not make a novel palatable which dealt with such abstruse problems as Berkeley delighted in. However, in his preface, the writer hints that his story will be based rather upon intellectual than upon lovemaking lines, so that the merely frivolous persons who like a good, rattling novel of adventure will know what to expect.

The writer of Brenda's Experiment cannot lay claim to much literary skill, but he has written an attractive sketch of Anglo-Indian life. Brenda Mogadore is a foolish young person who has fallen in love with a Mohammedan, Ameer Ali, and implicitly trusts him, because he has promised to embrace the Christian faith. Her father and mother are likewise foolish in reposing equal confidence in Ali, although they have been solemnly warned against him by their friend, Dr. Barton, who has read his character but too accurately. The young couple marry and go out to India, where

the base and treacherous nature of Ameer Ali at once begins to reveal itself. He takes a leading part in the Mutiny which nearly leads to the slaughter of the entire body of English residents at Rownpore, and endeavours to barter his own wife away to the Nawab. Fortunately, swift vengeance overtakes him, and he meets with a violent death. Brenda has apparently been cured of her affection for Mohammedans, and she now gives her hand to a gallant young English officer, who has been instrumental in saving her life.

Mrs. Lovett Cameron does not show to advantage in Little Lady Lee. The story is thin, and its burden unpleasant. A wornout old baronet, with a disgraceful past, marries a young girl for his second wife, in order to continue the title. When she fails to bring him a son and heir he behaves brutally to her, and forces upon her'the society of a Mrs. Rushton, an old flame with a past as scandalous as his own. He even builds for her a house within his own park, which his wife must see whenever she drives out. However, the baronet meets with his death in the hunting field; but his will creates another scandal, when it is discovered that he has left a large sum of money to a barmaid. Little Lady Lee comes in for some happiness at last when she marries Terence Lee, the heir to the estates, who had tried to shield her to the best of his power while his predecessor was alive. There is nothing in the story to enhance the author's

G. BARNETT SMITH.

### CURRENT LITERATURE.

What I Think of South Africa, its People, and its Politics. By Stuart Cumberland. (Chapman & Hall.) The title of Mr. Cumberland's book is not inviting, still less so is a glance at its egotistical table of contents. Seventeen chapters in a row all begin with "What I think." We hope, however, readers will not be deterred by the superabundant use of the proncun "I"; for they will find Mr. Cumberland lively and readable, and he has brought out his book at the very nick of time. His characters of the leading South African figures are drawn with skill, and are specially interesting in the present state of affairs. One naturally turns to those of Dr. Jameson and President Kruger; and these are, perhaps, the two best. Dr. Jameson's singular probity and unselfishness is shown in the following anecdote:

"As one of our most prominent South African millionaires, who has a great personal admiration for Dr. Jameson, said to me some months back: 'I never met such a man as Jameson, he doesn't care a straw for money. While those around him are making their thousands, he makes practically nothing. He won't even pick money up when it's placed before him.' To which I answered that it seemed a pity there were not more public officials in South Africa like him. 'A pity!' replied my millionaire; 'I think him a downright fool about money matters, for no one will thank him. But anyone who knows him knows what he is, and he doesn't care about anybody else.'"

Of President Kruser the author has not a good

Of President Kruger the author has not a good word to say. He attributes his success to low cunning, which makes him more than a match for honest and honourable men. In this view he does not stand alone; and it is to be noticed that those who cry up President Kruger the

most are those who know least about South Africa. Mr. Cumberland gives a somewhat new view of Dr. Leyds, whom he pronounces the most dangerous man to British interests in the Boer camp, distrusted by Rhodes and a rival of Kruger.

"Oom Paul never seems quite to have trusted him. Leyds has always been a dark horse, whose form even the President's peculiar cunning could not make out. Leyds and Paul Kruger have quarrelled violently and often; but it has invariably ended in the astute Scoretary of State having his own way. The suspicion probably rankles in the 'old man's' mind that, politically speaking, Dr. Leyds is working for his own hand. This suspicion I believe to be well founded. Time will show. It would be difficult to believe that Dr. Leyds has the cause of either the Boers or the present Boer Government really at heart. He has nothing in common with the Dopper, so dear to the unsophisticated Paul Kruger."

The last of the "What I think" chapters is on the present situation, and is much to the point It is evident that Mr. Cumberland is an acute observer of what is going on, and knows well what he is writing about. His views, no doubt, are strong, and he has the courage of his opinions. Many may think he pushes them too far; but even if that be so, it is no reason why his book should not be read, and read with profit.

Father Archangel of Scotland, and Other Essays. By G. and R. B. Cunninghame Graham.

(A. & C. Black.) These sketches were well worth preserving, slight as some of them may be. Though dealing half with the Old World and half with the New, treading the confines of Northern Africa as well as of South America and of Spain, the link of unity is never broken: we are still hearing the same Castilian speech, in contact with men of the same race. In another way Mrs. Cunninghame Graham's share of the book may be likened to Max Müller's Chips from a German Workshop, so evidently are these essays the surplus of materials prepared for the Life of Santa Teresa. The chapters on Paraguay, the Pampas, and on North-Western Africa are from Mr. Graham. The lady writes with a softer and more conciliatory pen. Mr. Graham delights in smartness and in opposition. The value of sketches like these is that they fix the conditions and habits at a certain date: they recount past changes, and predict coming ones. The Gaucho has already changed much, and he will change more if Mr. Graham's forebodings of "A Vanishing Race" come true. The Paraguay of the days before Lopez' fall seems to be utterly forgotten now. It is hardly true to say that "no other country has produced men like Rosas." The present writer has heard his life recounted again and again by those who knew him well, both friends and foes. He has seen his contemporary Cabrera, the old Carlist chief, the Tiger of the Maestrazgo. Even physically the two men were not unlike. Rosas was perhaps the greater savage of the two, but he had more humour; in ruthless cruelty they were peers; and strangely enough they both, the South American and the European Spaniard, died as English country gentlemen. Unless his friends flattered him beyond all recognition, it is too bad to rank the great landowner Urquiza with men like these. We thank the writers for having revived old memories. Even more, perhaps, than they intended are these pages an illustration of the

A String of Chinese Peach-Stones. By W. Arthur Cornaby. (Charles A. Kelly.) If Mr. Cornaby's method equalled his industry, he would, with the wealth of material which has gathered, have given us a coherent book instead of a bewildering medley. This is the more irritating, because long residence in the

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country, and intimate relations with the village folk—notably with one encyclopaedic Celestial—enables him to speak with authority. As it is, the reader has to grope his way through gossippy and unrelated paragraphs to get at the heart of the matter. This reached, he will find an entertaining account of life in Central Chins, "far from the madding crowd," along the beaten tracks, and in the Treaty Ports. A life which, with its actual needs counted on the fingers of one's hand, would be happy enough but for the rapacity of the rulers v squeeze the toilers to the uttermost "cash' (thirty of these copper coins go to a penny), and then leave them to the tender mercies of the tax collector—of "Mr. I.i, who must be bribed, and of Mr. Wang, who must be feed." Some of the tales scattered through the book are strung upon the narrative of the Taiping Rebellion; but in the main they gather round one Nieh, a local teacher, whose lore brings him the repute of the sacred sages, and may secure him promotion in the Imperial service. At his feet we may sit and listen to the stories At his feet we may sit and listen to the sources whose cosmopolitan note sounds deeper the more we compare it with that heard elsewhere. There are the legends of mortals metamorphosed into trees; the superstitions which gather round names as integral elements of a man's personality; the variants of "sym-pathetic magic" based on the common belief that an effect is producible by imitating it; and so forth, rendering the book a storehouse of valuable material for the folklorist. As to or valuable material for the folklorist. As to the illustrations, many of them are facsimiles of native pictures, or photo-lithographs of drawings in illustrated papers, thus generally harmonising with the text which they interpret. The absence of an index further impairs value of a book upon which enough labour has been bestowed to make that withheld the more regrettable.

On Either Side of the Red Sea. With an Introduction by E. N. Buxton. (Edward Stanford.) In respect of print, paper, binding, and illustrations, this volume leaves little to be desired; but equal praise cannot honestly be bestowed upon the text. It is somewhat difficult to understand precisely why these young ladies' letters should have been given to the world. As private correspondence they were doubtless interesting to receive, and still more pleasant to write; but it must be confessed that in book form they appear trivial and jejune. To take a passage almost at random:

"At Port Said they take two or three hours coaling—a very dirty operation. . . . All the passengers landed. It is a ramshackle, wooden place run up on a flat slip of sand. We had a splendid donkey-ride all round the town. The ship started again at eight. It was delicious on deck after dinner as we went along the Suez Canal. The ships have very bright searchlights which light up the desert on either side."

And so on. To readers who know Port Said such a description is almost an insult, while to those who know it not it will probably convey no knowledge. It is somewhat superfluous to mention that the Cairo bazaars "are narrow httle passages with stalls on either side," or that "the Sphinx is most extraordinary, a colossal thing cut out of living rock." Mr. Buxton's party did not, however, confine themselves to sight-seeing at Cairo and Luxor, but camped out for three and four weeks at a time in the mountainous and little-explored regions on the coasts of the Red Sea; the object being to secure specimens of the handsome little wild goat, the *Ibex Sinaiticus*. In the descriptions of these wanderings on comparatively untrodden paths defects of style become even more painfully apparent, as with judicious of Christendom. He has also made use, for the treatment this part of the book might have been full of interest. The travellers visited the

porphyry mountains, where are the remains of porphyry mountains, where are the remains of extensive quarries worked by the Romans. Ruins of a temple and of a large workmen's town are still in existence; and "so far as we could discover," says Mr. Buxton, "the place had been visited by only four parties of travellers since its abandonment two thousand the place of the place The famous convent of St. years ago." Catherine was also visited, and the magnificent country in the southern portion of the Sinsitic peninsula. It would appear that duty-calls on Oriental monks are not without drawbacks. London hostesses might rid themselves of un-welcome guests by imitating the entertainment offered at the convent of Tor. "Wine-glasses of brandy were first brought to us, with a dish of jam. We had to drink the brandy off neat, and eat a spoonful of jam each. It was disgusting." The provocation The provocation may almost excuse

### NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. W. E. H. LECKY'S new book on Democracy and Liberty, to be published by Messrs. Longmans next Tuesday, will deal with such burning questions as—the reform of the House of Lords, Socialism in Germany, nationalities in America, Irish land, intoxicating drink, and female suffrage.

MR. WILLIAM HEINEMANN will publish on Wednesday next Brother and Sister, consisting of the letters of Ernest and Henriette Renan,

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. will publish immediately, as a new volume of their "Golden Treasury" series, Sir Thomas Browne's Hydrio-taphia and the Garden of Cyrus, edited by the late Dr. William Greenhill, of Hastings.

MESSES, SWAN SONNENSCHEIN & Co. announce a new Dictionary of English Quotations, com-piled by Lieut.-Col. Dalbiac, one of the directors of the firm, and M.P. for North Camberwell.

Among the new books which the Clarendon Press announce as in active preparation are— A Student's Pastime, by the Rev. Prof. W. W. Skeat; and a facsimile edition of C'est d' Aucassin et de Nicolette, with transcription and notes by Mr. F. W. Bourdillon.

MESSRS. CASSELL & Co. announce for publication, in the course of the spring, a fifth volume of Social England, edited by Mr. H. D. Traill, dealing with the period from the accession of George I. to the Battle of Waterloo.

MESSRS. CHATTO & WINDUS have in pre-paration a third series of Eighteenth-Century Vignettes, by Mr. Austin Dobson.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. have in the press a little handbook on golf, intended as a guide for beginners to the rules and customs of the game. It has been compiled by Mr. J. Norman Lockyer and Mr. W. Rutherford (hon. secretary to the St. George's Golf Club). The scheme of the book is an attempt to classify and arrange the existing laws for easy reference, with notes of any custom or unwritten law which modifies a rule. An appendix contains specimens of ancient codes, with forms and information relating to match-play, &c.

MESSRS. WELLS GARDNER, DARTON & Co. have in the press a book entitled The Thirty-Nine Articles and the Age of the Reformation, by the Rev. E. Tyrell Green, lecturer in theology at St. David's College, Lampeter. The author's special aim has been to establish, by means of a comparison of the precise wording of the Articles, their relation to other Formu-laries or Confessions of Faith that were issued

"Reformatio Legum." All his references will be cited in full, and in the language of the originals.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK announces, for imme-MR. ELLIOT STOCK announces, for immediate publication, The Revelation of St. John the Divine: an original translation, with critical and expository comments, by Mr. John H. Latham. The object of the author is to furnish a precise equivalent of the Greek, rather than to present a finished English rendering.

Messes. Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier announce The Christ in Man, by James M. Campbell, with an introduction by Prof. Bruce, of Glasgow.

A VOLUME by Mr. H. S. Salt, entitled Percy Bysshe Shelley, Poet and Pioneer, will be published shortly by Mr. W. Reeves in London, and by Messrs. Scribner in New York. The main purpose of the book, which is partly The main purpose of the book, which is partly a reprint of earlier works by the same author, is to give a rational interpretation of Shelley's life and character, and to show that he was neither an "explicit demon" nor an "ineffectual angel," but a pioneer of the most important social movements of the present day.

MR. COTSFORD DICK has made a selection from his society verses contributed to the World, which will be published next month by Mr. George Redway, under the title of The Ways of the World, in an edition limited to 500 copies.

THE Roxburghe Press will issue immediately a volume entitled Carina Songs, by Miss Amy C. Morant, a lady who is identified with the Labour and Socialist movements of the time.

THE Kelmscott Press has just ready for issue, in an edition of 300 copies, Poems Chosen from the Works of Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

MR. F. MARCHMONT, of South Lambeth-road, proposes to re-issue that curious work, The History of the London Clubs; or, the Citizens' Pastime (1709), by the author of "The London Spy"—that is, Ned Ward—which has never been reprinted. The edition will be limited to 500 copies, with a facsimile reproduction of the original wood-blocks.

THE new edition of Olive Schreiner's Story of an African Farm, which Messrs. Hutchinson & Co. are issuing, will have for frontispiece a reproduction in photogravure of a recent portrait of the author. Over 80,000 copies of this book have now been sold.

MESSRS. TYLSTON & EDWARDS will publish immediately a cheap edition of We Three and Troddles, by R. Andom, with the original drawings in silhouette by Mr. A. Carruthers

MESSRS. ARCHIBALD, CONSTABLE & Co.-the firm of publishers whose imprint is West-minster, not London—have just moved to larger and more convenient premises at 2, Whitehallgardens.

THE annual meeting of the Economic Association will be held on Tuesday next. In the evening there will be a dinner, at which it is hoped that Mr. Goschen, the president, may take the chair, and that M. Léon Say may be present from Paris.

AT a meeting of the Jewish Historical Society, At a meeting of the Jewish Historical Society, to be held this evening (Saturday) in the room of the Maccabaeans, St. James's Hall, the following papers will be read: "Moyse Hall," by the Rev. Hermann Gollancz; and "Joseph Ibn Danon of Belgrade," by Prof. D. Kaufmann.

The annual general meeting of the Royal Literary Fund was held last week, with Sir Mountstuart E. Grant Duff in the chair. The report showed that the total receipts during 1895 were £3299. The total sum now in-

vested amounts to £51,912, yielding an income of £1676. The total number of grants awarded in 1895 was forty-three, representing £1905, and of this amount males received £1185 and females £720. The details showed that eight grants were made to authors of historical and biographical works, two to scientific, eight to classical literature and educational authors, five to those who wrote on archaeology, topography, and travels, thirteen to novelists, and seven to miscellaneous writers. Since the inauguration of the fund in 1790, 4464 grants have been awarded, representing

### THE FORTHCOMING MAGAZINES.

A SERIES of articles by Olive Schreiner, on South Africa and the Boers, will commence in the April number of the Fortnightly Review.

THERE will appear in the April and May numbers of Good Words reminiscences of Lady Blanche Balfour, sister of Lord Salisbury, and mother of Mr. A. J. Balfour, written by Dr. Robertson, the parish minister of Whittinghame. They present a striking portrait of a remarkable and good woman, and show many of those influences under which her sons were

THE April number of Blackwood's will contain the first part of a new story, entitled "Hilda Strafford," by Miss Beatrice Harraden. The scene is laid in California, where Miss Harraden is understood to have found the health and strength vainly sought for else-where. The same number will also contain an article on Caterina Sforza, based on Count Pasolini's great work dealing with her life and times which was lately published at Rome.

THE April issue of Chapman's Magazine will contain the first instalment of a new serial story by John Oliver Hobbes, entitled "The Herb Moon," which is to run through six or seven numbers.

THE forthcoming number of the Pall Mall Magazine will contain the following articles: 
"Knole and its Memories," by Lord Sackville; 
"Bengal Cavalry," by Sir Hugh Gough, V.C.; 
"Is Christian Reunion Possible?" by Lord Halifax; "Wolfe at Quebec," by Mr. Edgar Faweett; and a photogravure reproduction of a painting by Marie Bashkirschiff.

Cassell's Magazine for April will contain an article entitled "Where Mr. Chamberlain Lives," illustrated with sketches and photographs of the exterior and interior of his Birmingham house. To the same number Mr. Henniker Heaton will contribute a paper upon "Cablegrams for the Million," advocating a reduction in the present rates for submarine

THE April number of the Quiver will contain the opening chapters of a new serial story, by Mr. Sydney C. Grier, entitled "An Unprotected

### UNIVERSITY JOTTINGS.

MR. ISRAEL GOLLANCZ, of Christ's, has been appointed by the general board of studies to be the first university lecturer in English at Cambridge. As our readers know, the endowment of this new academical post is entirely due to the perseverance and generosity of Prof. Skeat, who has not only obtained subscriptions to the amount of £1400, but has also personally guaranteed that the stipend shall reach £100 for a period of five years. Mr. Gollanez has for a long time past been engaged in teaching English at Cambridge, both for the medieval and modern languages tripos and for the Indian civil service examination. He was also the first Quain lecturer in English at

University College, London; and he is at present examiner in English at London Unipresent examiner in English at London University. Of his published work, it is enough to mention his scholarly text and version of the Early English poem, The Pearl (David Nutt); and his pretty edition of Shakspere's Plays in single volumes (Dent). Only last month he was fortunate enough to be the discoverer of a fragment of the long-lost Early English "Tale

THE Rev. C. J. Ball, chaplain of Lincoln's Inn—whose biblical and oriental studies have hitherto obtained little recognition at his own university—will, on the afternoon of Sunday next, preach the university sermon at St. Mary's upon a subject thus quaintly prescribed:

"The application of the prophecies in Holy Scripture respecting the Messiah to our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, with an especial view to confute the arguments of Jewish commentators and to promote the conversion to Christianity of the ancient people of God."

In Convocation at Oxford on Tuesday next, it will be proposed to confer the honorary degree of M.A. upon Don Fernando de Arteaga, teacher of Spanish at the Taylorian

Mr. F. Y. EDGEWORTH'S term of five years as Drummond professor of political economy at Oxford has expired; but he is eligible for

THE Rev. Dr. E. Moore, lecturer on Dante at the Taylor Institution, was to deliver a public lecture on Friday of this week upon "Sicilian History in the Divina Commedia." Next term Dr. Moore proposes to give two lectures on "Dante as a Religious Teacher."

THE following are the subjects chosen for the Members' Prizes at Cambridge: for the English essay, "The Monroe Doctrine"; and, for the Latin essay, "Orator in iudicio Leandrum Iameson et socios eius vel accusat vel defendit."

A SUMMER meeting will be held in London in August in connexion with the London School of Economics and Political Science. The objects of the meeting are: (1) To supplement the work of the school with a short period of study during the long vacation; (2) to offer to those who live at a distance from centres of systematic study opportunities of obtaining guidance in their work; (3) to afford opportunities for informal conferences on the best means of in their work; (3) to anord opportunities for informal conferences on the best means of promoting the scientific study of the subjects taught at the school. The lectures will be given and the conferences held at Toynbee Hall.

A CORRESPONDENT, who is naturally puzzled by the inconclusive voting at Cambridge on the question of degrees for women, asks whether it would not have been more appropriate if the Graces had been three in number, not two. We can only respond with a quota tion from Horace:

"Segnesque nodum solvere Gratiae."

### ORIGINAL VERSE.

DAFFODILS.

GOLDEN chalices of gladness Gleaming in the woodland ways, Exorcising winter's sadness,
Pledge of promised golden days—
Hope awakes, sweet daffodils,
When ye shine upon the hills.

Sure I am some spell is hidden In thee, flower of lowly birth In thee, flower of lowly birth—
Lifting thy glad face unbidden
O'er the yet scarce stirring earth,
Ere Spring comes—a spell to move
All that see thee, thee to love. Not alone the pale gold raying Round thy deep gold heart between, Nor thy slender form's soft swaying Midst thy bodyguard in green, Something in thee more than this Fills the gazer's heart with bliss.

In the tale swift Memory's bringing
Does thy fascination lie,
How of old, amid their singing
Poets leved to see thee nigh,
And how they would fain rehearse
Thy delights in deathless verse?

He, in savage Devon dwelling, Beauty loving, poet-priest, Oft to thee quaint fancies telling— Of thy singers not the least— Smiled to greet thee by the way As he duly passed to pray.

And a greater bard, once wandering Thoughtful over vales and hills,
Sudden ceased his pensive pondering
As a host of daffodils Flashed upon his sight a joy Time nor change could e'er destroy.

Many another has extelled thee,
Daffodil, since earth was young,
Glories of great song enfold thee
Favoured theme of honeyed tongue!
Yet 'tis not the poet's art
Gives thee power to touch the heart. 'Tis the subtle recollection

Thou canst wake of Springs long past, Childhood's playtime, youth's affection, Joys foregone, with thee linked fast— These live ever: thou art here In the Springtide every year.

DORA CAVE.

### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE Theologisch Tijdschrift for March devotes the largest space to an article by Dr. Groenewegen on recent philosophy of religion, which is really a critical survey of Siebeck's "Lehrbuch der Religionsphilosophie." Unsuccessful as an Introduction for the beginner, the work is nevertheless full of masterly psychological and metaphysical investigation, psychological and metaphysical investigation, though not well put together. In dealing with the history of religion, Siebeck appears to be less happy: history and philosophical theory are too much commingled. Dr. van Doorninch continues his series of very able "text-critical studies" on the narrative books of the Old Testament. He deals this time with the account of the intercourse between Abraham and Abimelech in Gen. xx., xxi., and with some points requiring further elucidation in the story of Samson. The latter portion deserves the attention of anthropologists; for it has to do not merely with difficulties in the text, but with primitive marriage customs, and illustrates these by references to an important Dutch work (by Snouck Hurgronje) on the people of Atjeh in Java. The third article in this number has to do with the details of a recent ecclesiastical ordinance affecting Holland. Prof. Kosters revives our spirits by his frank criticism of Van Hoonacker's attempt to overthrow the widely accepted conclusion, that the temple at Jerusalem only became the single legal sanctuary in the time of Josiah; he also criticises a work by a competent pupil of Van Hoonacker (Poels) on the sanctuary of Kirjath-Jearim. This work has been already noticed favourably in the ACADEMY; and Prof. Kosters, too, recognises at any rate the acuteness of this new advocate of what the critic describes as a "hopeless cause." Dr. Bakhuyzen gives a highly appreciative review of parts ii. and iii. of Gregory's Prolegomena to Tischendor's "Novum Testamentum Graece." Dr. van Manen notices works on early Christian literature, including the Cambridge "Texts and Studies," edited by Prof. J. A. Robinson.

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### CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ETYMOLOGY OF "THULE,"

Cambridge: March 14, 1896.

In the ACADEMY for March 14, 1896, at p. 224, an explanation of Thule is offered, founded upon the Celtic houl, "sun."

It is impossible to be satisfied with this. The various attempts to explain the initial th are all farfetched and unlikely. Can nothing better be suggested? I think it can.

Assuming that it was written θούλη in Greek, how are we to explain the  $\theta$ , on the probable hypothesis that the word was of Celtic origin? It is clear to me that the only Celtic letter which could have been represented (not perhaps very happily) by a Greek  $\theta$  must have been t. very happily) by a Greek  $\theta$  must have been t. If so,  $\theta \circ \theta \circ \lambda \eta$  may have been founded on the Irish tuath-al, adj. "northern." The suffix  $-\lambda \eta$ , adj.-suffix as in  $\tau \circ \theta - \lambda \theta$ ; "blind," may well represent the corresponding adj.-suffix -al. The Celtic th would easily drop out.

The O.Irish tuath meant (1) "left"—i.e., on the left hand; and (2) north (see Windisch). The reason is obvious; dex-ter is right-handed, as one turns to the east (ef. Deccan); so left-handed is northern

handed is northern.

As to Iceland, the epithet "northern" needs no further comment. Perhaps some Celtic no further comments. Scholar can help us out.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

### THE MIDDLE TEMPLE RECORDS.

London: March 16, 1896

Debarral of students' access to ancient quasipublic records is so uncommon that instances to the contrary should be at once made known, if only that would-be inquirers may learn where there is no access for them.

Following up some Shakesperian researches which you have occasionally permitted me to refer to in the ACADEMY, I wished to investigate the circumstances attending the production of "Twelfth Night" at the Middle Temple Hall in 1603, and applied to the Treasurer for permission. It was refused—in fact, this refusal is the second of the kind I have received from the Benchers. The affairs of the Inn are kept concealed from its members generally; and I can only state that these records are said to be calendared, and hence could be referred to quickly and easily.

I write from the standpoint of a man in the street, who can walk into the Record Office or Lambeth Palace Library, and have any MS. put before him. But to meet a possible plea of "proper security," I may say that I am F.S.A., a barrister of the Society of over eightteen years' standing, have an address in the Inn, and am author of two books upon Middle Temple Antiquities, which have been favourably

Moreover, the Treasurer of Gray's Inn has opened all his records to me, and I have been informed that the Treasurer of the Inner Temple might probably do the same if applied W. G. THORPE.

### HOW FOLK-LORE IS SPREAD.

London: March 9, 1896.

In a letter that appeared in the ACADEMY for December 21 last I referred to a paper on "Superstitions," to be found in the first volume (1818) of Seren Gomer. It is not, strictly speaking, a "paper," but a series of letters from a correspondent signing himself "Iorwerth." As I had only a few minutes at my disposal when consulting the volume, I could not verify the suspicion which some casual hints suggested to me, that the writer was none other than the "Father of Welsh Journalism" himself, the Rev. Joseph Harris, Baptist minister, and printer, proprietor, and editor of Seren

Gomer. I contented myself, therefore, with the mere statement that the paper referred to had been translated, without any acknowledgment or indication that such was the case, from No. 59 of the Connoisseur (1755), and with asking, "How many times, I wonder, has that veracious account been quoted as genuine folk-lore of the Swansea district?" At the very time I was asking myself that question an answer was at hand, though it was not known to me till the beginning of last month.

A little over a month ago I received the numbers of Mr. O. M. Edwards's very interestnumbers of Mr. C. M. Edwards's very interesting Welsh monthly magazine, Cymru, for
October and the three succeeding months. In
those numbers are to be found chaps. iv. to
viii. of the "Recollections and Counsels of
Uncle Hugh, by Simon Llwyd, Pembrokeshire."
In chap. v. (October, p. 170) Uncle Hugh is
represented as saying:

"Gomer of Swansea, in days gone by, would get the better of all the spirits when he could get a fair hold of them . . . A right clever chap was Josi Harri at handling all kinds of spirits."

A footnote explains that "Gomer was known as Josi Harri in the neighbourhood of Treletert [Pembrokeshire], where he had been brought up." There is, however, not the brought up." slightest reference to the old Seren Gomer nor to the letters of "Iorwerth." The reader is allowed to suppose that Uncle Hugh had heard the tale, or rather tales, from the very lips of the Rev. Joseph Harris. Indeed, he is told so expressly. "As you know," says Uncle Hugh to the clever chronicler of his Recollections and Counsels.

"Harris came from Castell Haidd in Treletert. He went from there to Swansea. I remember very well how he used to tell us the story of a visit he once paid to his Aunt Lowri at Treletert. To hear him relate his experiences on that occasion would make a horse laugh."

I venture to say that a gatherer of folk-lore, on coming across these reminiscences of Uncle Hugh, would at once pronounce them to be most valuable remains of old Pembrokeshire most valuable remains of old Femorogeomic superstitions. And yet the whole farrago is an ingenious hoax, literally doubly-dyed; for "Simon Llwyd" has lifted it all, without acknowledgment, from Seren Gomer, and "Gomer," otherwise "Iorwerth," had transferred it from the Connoisseur, also without acknowledgment. I ought, perhaps, to state that the original essay in the Connoisseur is crammed with superstitious beliefs and observances, which the writer (Bonnell Thornton, I suppose) had culled from all quarters, and had then located in the family of a nameless "old aunt in the North." As the superstitions in the original essay are all treated very concisely, it would take a column of the ACADEMY to catalogue them, and so I will only give the leading items "conveyed" by Iorwerth, nailing a horse-shoe to the threshold; finding out a witch by laying two straws across; saying the Lord's Prayer backwards; refusing a pin to an old woman; flinging a knife at an old witch to draw blood; the devil carrying off a witch in a high wind; the ghost of an old washerwoman haunting the best bedroom; a footman "walking" until the parson lays him in the Red Sea; the howling of Towzer a sure sign of death; the hen crowing in the morning, Towzer howling, the death-watch ticking, and a bell tolling at the top of the stairs before the master's death; a top of the stairs before the master's death; a hearse stopping at the door a week before the death of a dairymaid; the tallow winding-sheet pointing towards the squire of the parish when he visits the house a short time before breaking his neck in the hunting-field; the ghost of a brother (absent in the West Indies) seen in the garden by one of the girls. The Connoisseur finds his sunt, when he arrives,

"very busily employed with her two daughters in nailing a horseshoe on the threshold of the door." And so does the Rev. Joseph Harris when he visits her fifty years afterwards! I need not go through the latter's second-hand experiences, which may best be described in Mr. Sidney Hartland's words when referring to Pennant:

"The way in which he deals with the entire account, omitting or varying some usages and inserting others, suggests that, though he unquestionably had the [Convoisseur or a reproduction of it] before him, he supplemented or varied it in accordance with information obtained elsewhere" (ACADEMY, November 16).

That the English reader may see how transplanted folk-tales thrive in Welsh soil, I quote the following "expansions":

"Another sign had been seen a short time before, and Aunt Lowri had said a great deal about it to Josi Harri. Mali had happened one night to be in the garden—it was not very late, but as it was winter time, it was rather dark—when she saw something white coming down the path, and she understood at once that it was her brother Will. She knew that her brother had been away in India for many years, but she felt that it was his ghost. She ran into the house in a terrible fright, herself She ran into the house in a terrible fright, herself looking like a ghost by this time, and then she begins to tell her mother—'Oh, mammy, mammy! I have just seen brother Will's ghost waking about the garden.'—'You are mad, girl. Will is in India,'said her mother.—'Yee, mammy dear, raid Mali, 'but I have seen his ghost'... The strangest part of the story was that in about nine months they received a letter telling them that poor Will had died on such and such date and when they came to recken the time a date, and, when they came to reckon, the time corresponded exactly with the appearance of the ghost in the garden."

I have very little doubt that most, if not all, of the superstitions which the Rev. Joseph Harris so carefully transferred from the Con-noisseur to Pembrokeshire are now firmly rooted in that part of Wales. It would be easy to make fun of this little transaction; but I prefer to commend it respectfully to the attention of the Folk-lore Society and other scientific students of custom.

J. P. OWEN.

### THE SIN-EATER IN WALES.

Highgarth, Gloucester: March 14, 1898.

I must plead guilty to having given Mr. Thomas some reason for charging me with changing my ground. Mr. Moggridge, it seems, did not specify the exact place where the seems, du not specify the east pace where the custom of Sin-eating had been performed within recent years. He described it as a mountain valley near Llandebie. Writing without having the Archaeologia Cambrensis before me, but only notes of its contents, I referred to the scene in general terms as "at Llandebie." Nor have I there the letter containing Mr. Rowlands's statements. But, assuming Mr. Thomas's account of them to be correct, I see nothing in them to alter my opinion. It was, at all events, some years after the event signalised by Mr. some years after the event signalised by Mr. Moggridge that Mr. Rowlands came to the village of Llandebie; and, granting that Cwmamman was where the custom was alleged to have been practised, it appears to me that Mr. Rowland's denials so many years later cannot outweigh Mr. Moggridge's affirmation. However, I am unable to carry the evidence further, and there for the present it must

If I now understand Mr. Thomas's second point -that the customs of North Wales described by Pennant, Robert Jones, and Aubrey himself were not survivals of Sin-eating, but merely independent survivals of the same feast, of which the custom of Sin-eating was also a survival-he admits that the custom of Sineating was practised somewhere. It is, of

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course, extremely difficult, if not impossible, to say with certainty whether these North Welsh customs were lineally descended from that of Sin-eating, or were only variant or related forms of it, independently derived from a common original. In my view the whole evidence presented in this correspondence—not forgetting the Lancashire custom of "The ded manse dowle or Banquet of Charitie," brought to light by Mr. Owen—points to a widespread, and probably Celtic, custom of Sin-eating, gradually disappearing with the growth of civilisation, and surviving here and there in more or less complete forms, which were naturally not all precisely alike. The difference between us is, after all, no very great one, and the scientific inferences as to the meaning of the customs remain undisturbed.

Whoever the writer of the article in Blackwood's may have been, what evidence is there that Canon Silvan Evans's letters in the ACADEMY were brought to his knowledge? In any case, the article was most likely nothing more than a pot-boiler, in which, having served its office, the author had no further concern. The manners and customs of the tribe of magazine article-writers are well known. Mr. Owen gave an amusing and instructive example in his letter which appeared in the ACADEMY of December 21. Everybody who has made it his business to inquire seriously into any subject could easily add others quite as amusing and almost as instructive.

Here, so far as I am concerned, I must bring e correspondence to a close. The subject, the correspondence to a close. I think, has been pretty well threshed out. In thanking the Editor of the ACADEMY for allowing the statements of fact and exchange of opinions in his columns, I may venture to express the hope that, if his correspon-dents have not succeeded in converting one another, they have at least provided some material not without value for the solution of the questions involved.

E. SIDNEY HARTLAND,

### BARLAAM AND JOSAPHAT.

Louvain : March 18, 1996.

Allow me to add a remark to the review of Mr. Conybeare, in order to avoid any misconception of the matter. It is not Buddha himself who has been placed among the Saints of the Catholic Church and venerated as such, but an imaginary prince whose history had been fabricated out of materials taken from the life of the Indian reformer. None of the promotors of his cult has ever been aware of the coincidence or of the existence of Çâkyamûni.

As to the relics, I do not believe that there exist any authentically exhibited as those of St. Josaphat. His name is almost unknown among Catholics.

C. DE HARLEZ.

### "THE JOURNAL OF A SPY IN PARIS."

Paris: March 16, 1996.

Whether Raoul Hesdin's Journal is a fabrica tion or not, I will undertake to say that he did not see a woman with an infant at her breast in a cart on the way to the guillotine. Such a spectacle, moreover, even at the height of the Terror, would not have excited howling, but a thrill of compassion.

J. G. ALGER.

### APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

Sunday, March 23, 4 pm. South Place Institute: "The Responsibilities of Empire," by Mr. Robin Allen. 7 p.m. Ethical: "Trilby," by Mrs. Gilliland Husband

Husband.

MONDAY, March 23, 8.90 p.m. Geographical: "The Waterways of English Lakeland," by Mr. John E. Marr.

TUESDAY, March 24, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "The External Covering of Plants and Animals," XI., by Prof. C. Stewart.

5 p.m. Imperial Institute: "My Twelve Years' Stay in Cyprus," III., by Dr. Max Onnefalsch-Richter.
6 p.m. Economic Association: Annual Meeting.
8 p.m. Society of Arts: "The Colonies and the supply of Dairy Produce and Products of Petite Culture," by Mr. Charles R. Valentine.
8 p.m. Civil Engineers: "The Thermal Efficiency of Steam Engines," by Capt. H. Riall Sankey.
8 p.m. Toynbee Library Readers: "Women as Pioneers of Social Development," by Mr. Samuel Hales.
BERSDAY, March 25, 4.30 p.m. Selden Society: Annual General Meeting.

Pioneors of March 25, 4.30 p.m. Supply, March 25, 4.30 p.m. Society of Arts: "Our Food Supply, as affected by the Farming of the Future," by Prof. James affected by the Farming of the Future," by Prof. James

affected by the Farming of the Future," by Prof. James Long.
TRUSBDAT, March 26, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "Masters of Modern Thought," IV., by the Rev. Dr. W. Barry 8 p.m. Electrical Engineers: "Telephone Exchanges and their Working," by Mr. Dane Sinclair. 8 p.m. Chemical: Anniversary Meeting. 8.30 p.m. Antiquaries.
8.30 p.m. Antiquaries.
8.30 p.m. Society of Arts: "Kashmir: its People and its Products," by Mr. Walter R. Lawrence.
FRIDAY, March 27, 8 p.m. Civil Engineers: Students' Meeting, "Closing a Dock-Entrance for Repairs," by Mr. Julian S. Wise.
9 p.m. Royal Institution: "New Researches on Liquid Air," by Prof. Dewar.
SATURDAY, March 28, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "Light," VI., by Lord Rayleigh.
3,45 p m. Botanic: General Fortnightly Meeting.

### SCIENCE.

VON ROSTHORN'S CHINESE STUDIES.

Die Ausbreitung der Chinesischen Macht in Südwestlicher Richtung bis zum vierten Jahrhundert nach Chr. Eine Historisch-Von Arthur von Geographische Studie. Rosthorn. (Wien.)

Ku Yen-wu's Dissertation über das Lautwesen. Von Dr. A. von Rosthorn. (Wien.)

Eine Reise im Westlichen Ching. Von Arthur von Rosthorn. (Wien.)

On the Tea Cultivation in Western Ssüch'uan, and the Tea Trade with Tibevia Tachienlu. By A. De Rosthorn. (London: Luzac.)

WE welcome into the field of Sinology, and among writers on Chinese subjects generally, Dr. Arthur von Rosthorn, whose course we have followed with ever increasing interest for nearly twenty years.

After some considerable study of Chinese, he went to China, in 1884, in the service of the Imperial Maritime Customs, under Sir Robert Hart, and earned for himself a good degree, not only in performing his official duties, but in the study of the language as spoken in what is called the Mandarin dialect, and in the old classical and subsequent literature of the country. Thus he laid a good foundation for country. Thus he laid a good foundation for practical usefulness in the former and of high scholarship in the latter.

Some of the results of his diligent labours are now before us in the publications which have led to this notice of him. They display a rare acquaintance with the history and geography of the Empire, with the pronunciation of the characters and their idiomatic use, and with the commercial opportunities that are more and more opening for the development of trade. Dr. Rosthorn is still young, but has great maturity of judgment. J. LEGGE.

### SOME MEDICAL BOOKS.

History of the Cholera Controversy. By Sir George Johnson, M.D. (J. & A. Churchill.) Year-book of Treatment of 1896. (Cassells.)

Specific Diseases, considered with reference to the Laws of Parasitism. By J. F. Payne, M.D. (J. & A. Churchill.)

SIR GEORGE JOHNSON as a young man had the courage of unpopular opinions, and incurred much detraction and abuse, which went so far, he inhumorously reminds us, as to dub him "Castor-oil Johnson," a title which he did not bear with the equanimity of "Soapy Sam." Now he has a more commonplace title, the respect of his profession and the public, and

ought to be a laughing, not a weeping, philosopher and historian. His essay is certainly of interest and value; but the personal note of attack and triumph is out of place, the more so that he is surely mistaken in his assumption that he was all right and his opponents all wrong. He was partly right and partly wrong, and so were they, and that is always so—at least, in medicine.

The Year-book of Treatment maintains its well-earned position as an annual, now a hardy annual, indispensable to medical men. As a compilation by experts of selected facts and observations, it is admirable and bewildering, for we miss references to former years and guidance to the best as well as to the latest treatment of disease. Treatment is not all empirical, sometimes it is rational and based Treatment is not all upon theory, and we find that theory and treatment tend to vary concomitantly. For instance, Sir George Johnson and his opponents were divided in their treatment of cholera by a difference of theory. He took a cheerful view of certain natural processes and encouraged them with castor-oil; they took a gloomy view and endeavoured to check them with opium. Again, in respect of fevers, the natural man like Sir George took a cheerful view of fever, and cuddled it with fires, blankets, and hot drinks; after many years he has learnt at last that fever is to be discouraged, takes his own temperature with his own private thermometer, and of his own accord reduces it to normal with all manner of drugs and appliances; and now the doctors begin to have doubts of their former teaching and ask themselves whether, after all, fever is such an unmixed evil. This notable fact leaks out incidentally in the Year-book, but provokes neither comment nor speculation. Medicine has perfected her weapons of attack upon Nature just when the bugle signals "cease firing." It needs scarcely to be pointed out how sociology, politics, and medicine are all engaged upon similar prob-lems, and have an intimate solidarity each with the others. Medicine alone refuses to contribute toward their solution, standing aloof incurious and uncommunicative, ever grovelling among particulars. The Year-book would be improved by but one halfpennyworth of idea to this intolerable deal of facts.

The last work on our list, a paper from the report of St. Thomas's Hospital for 1893, is a proof that the medical profession has at least one member at once most learned and most capable of speculation. It may be described as a new Bridgewater Treatise on the beneficence of Providence in the adaptation of the world and all other forms of life to the propagation and wealth of parasites: it is a teleological disquisition from their point of view, and ends in the irresistible conviction that this is the best of all possible worlds-for parasites.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

"TIDAL KING OF NATIONS."

Assuan : Peb. 18, 1898.

I believe that we have at last an explanation of the enigmatical title given to Tidal in the 14th chapter of Genesis. On the 20th of last month Mr. Pinches read a very interesting paper on the important Babylonian texts recently discovered by him which relate to Kudur-Lagamar or Chedor-laomer, Tudkhula or Tid'al, and Eri-Aker or Arioch. They are, unfortunately, all more or less mutilated; but one of them states that Kudur-Lagamar "assembled the Umman-Manda" or "nomad hordes" of the East when he "did evil" to the people and land of Bel. The Biblical Gayyim "nations" would be the Hebrew equivalent of the Babylonian Umman-Manda; and in Tidal,

therefore, I see a king of the nomad hordes who adjoined Elam on the north. This throws light upon a passage in the great Babylonian work on astronomy which runs as follows:

"The Umman-Manda come and rule the land; the mercy-seats of the great gods are removed; Bel goes to Elam. It is prophesied that after thirty years the vanquished (?) shall be restored, and that the great gods shall return with

As Kudur-Lagamar was King of Elam, we can understand why the consequence of the incursion of the Umman-Manda was that Bel should go to Elam. I may add that the texts discovered by Mr. Pinches seem to be oracles addressed to the Babylonian King Khammurahi.

A. H. SAVCE.

THE RESTORED PRONUNCIATION OF GREEK.

Liverpool: Ma h 8, 1896.

Profs. Conway and Arnold, in alleging authorities for their "restored" pronunciations, give just prominence to Karl Brugmann and F. Blass. My last letter showed, however, that Blass's opinions about  $\beta$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\gamma$  are flatly opposed to theirs. I have now to show that respecting  $\phi$ ,  $\chi$ ,  $\theta$  a similar opposition exists between them and Brugmann. The Greek  $\phi$ ,  $\chi$ ,  $\theta$  usually represent Aryan bh, gh, dh; and, taking bh as our example, the sound is seen to have developed (1) from (b+h) into (p+h), and (2) from (p+h) into f, the modern pronunciation. There was probably an intermediate stage, wherein (p+h) became (p+f), as in German pfund; but the historical traces of this stage are slight, and it must have been very transient. For the present purpose it may be neglected. The earliest Greeks undoubtedly pronounced  $\phi = (p+h)$ ,  $\chi = (k+h)$ ,  $\theta = (t+h)$ . Profs. Conway and Arnold adopt this pronunciation, and give as English equivalents the ph, kh, th, in "uphill," "backhanded," and "anthill." But the modern Greek sound of  $\phi$  is f; that of  $\theta$  is that of Eng. th in thin; that of  $\chi$  is that of German (or Scotch) ch. In phonetic phrase they are no longer "aspirated," but "spirant"; and this change is not recent, but goes back to quite ancient times. It is admitted to go back for  $\theta$  in some dialects to the critical period 500-300 B.C. But the Attic evidence of that period is not decisive; and I imagine the reason of that to be that this was precisely the period when this change was extending itself in Attica. It has surely escaped the professors' notice that Miss E. A. S. Dawes, the lady who first gained the Doctorate of Literature at London University, won it by a thesis which maintained that the evidence a thesis which maintained that the respecting the classical pronunciation of  $\phi$ ,  $\chi$ ,  $\theta$  respecting the classical pronunciation of  $\phi$ ,  $\chi$ ,  $\theta$ respecting the classical pronunciation of  $\phi$ ,  $\chi$ ,  $\theta$  is not decisively in favour of either view. This thesis, a work of 103 pages, was published a year ago (The Pronunciation of the Greek Aspirates, David Nutt), and deserves the most careful perusal. I commend it to Profs. Conway and Arnold, as a detailed proof of the complexity of the greek properties of the greek properties. plexity and uncertainty of some of the questions which they take leave to decide offhand with so light a heart. When I finished its perusal myself I was only disappointed with the extreme caution of the conclusion. It seemed to me that upon the facts related the author might safely have claimed the spirantic pro-nunciation as existent in Athens in the fourth century B.C.

me now quote Brugmann (Grundriss,

pp. 365-6):

"[The aspirated pronunciations of  $\phi$ ,  $\chi$ ,  $\theta$ ] lasted on in most dialects, and certainly in Ion.-Att., unaltered into the historical period. . . Out of these arose, in most combinations, through the intermediate stage of affricates (= pf, &c.), voiceless spirants. We are not in a postion exactly to fix this change in place and time, because the

written record offers no sufficiently certain points of attachment."

The spirantic movement, therefore, attacked Attica last, but it attacked it on every side. The question is, when did Attica succumb?
When more probably than during that period, 500-300 B.C., when Athens became the busy centre of other Greek life?

Greek, in contrast to Sanskrit, allows frequent conjunctions of two aspirates: the combinations  $\chi\theta$ , as in  $\chi\theta\omega\nu$ , and  $\phi\theta$ , as in  $\phi\theta\ell\nu\omega$ , are especially In such combinations, Profs. Concommon. In such coway and Arnold say:

"The aspirate is by custom written twice, but is only to be sounded once; the logical spelling would be either  $\pi\tau^{\Gamma\nu\omega}$ ,  $\kappa\tau^{\dot{\omega}\nu}$ , or  $\pi\theta^{\dot{\nu}\omega}$ ,  $\kappa\theta^{\dot{\omega}\nu}$ ... Examples of both these methods occur on inscriptions beside the ordinary spellings."

Is this direction based on their authorities, or is it a silent concession to the despised "tutorial" point of view? In other words, did not Profs. Conway and Arnold wish to avoid declining  $\chi\theta\omega\nu$ , or conjugating  $\phi\theta\ell\nu\omega$ , with two aspirates, before their classes? These combinations are not really unpronounceable, and the earliest Greeks undoubtedly did pronounce them. Prof. Blass, too, in discussing this very point, expressly discountenances what they state about the monuments by saying (§ 28) th

"this form of writing [i.e., the double aspirate] is, as a matter of fact, much too well established for such an explanation to hold water; the four or five exceptions on archaic or later monuments, &πθιτον, καταπθιμένης, &c., can hardly count" (Purton's translation, p. 105).

[Readers of this translation will get the right sense of the context by altering "transformed" in the previous sentence to "transferred,"

Ger. ilbertragen.]

I feel sure that these double aspirates would repay further study. Change in pronunciation, as in all other things, follows the line of greatest traction and of least resistance. The initial  $\chi\theta$  and  $\phi\theta$ , though not unpronounceable in their original aspirated values, pronouncesole in their original aspirated values, undoubtedly placed the  $\chi$  and  $\phi$  in a position where aspirated pronunciation was peculiarly difficult and spirantic pronunciation was peculiarly tempting. It is highly probable, thereliarly tempting. It is highly probable, therefore, that this was the point in the language at which the spirantising tendency would first attack the  $\chi$  and the  $\phi$ , though without necessarily attacking the  $\theta$ . At this stage the value of initial  $\chi\theta$  would be (Ger. ch+t+h) and that of initial  $\phi\theta$  would be (f+t+h); and here for even time, the wester wight rest although it some time the matter might rest, although it would involve both  $\chi$  and  $\phi$  having different values in different words. It is hardly scientific to insist too closely here on the principle "one symbol, one value." A scanty alphabet, like the Greek, nearly always has duplicate values. The above theory would tend to explain a strange phonetic phenomenon in Modern Greek which hitherto has been a puzzle. The modern pronunciation of  $\chi\theta\delta\nu$ ,  $\phi\theta\delta\nu\omega$ , and the like, is chion, fino, &c., differing only from the ancient pronunciation above conjectured in the dropping of the  $\lambda$  effort the  $\lambda$ . The respect that oing of the h after the t. I suggest that though  $\chi\theta$ ,  $\phi\theta$  undoubtedly became (ch+th) and (f+th) respectively in the polite Greek of Alexandria and Constantinople, the more ancient form survived widely in dialect, and was the direct parent of the modern pronunciation. The period at which this could easily happen was that of the Turkish domination, during which many dialectal phenomena came to the surface, exactly as they did during the Norman domination in England.

One argument which appears to weigh strongly with Prof. Blass for the aspirated pronunciation is that derived from Latin PH, OH, TH, standing for Greek  $\phi$ ,  $\chi$ ,  $\theta$ . At first sight these seem certainly intended for aspirates, but the significance of the second and third is

reduced to a vanishing point when we ask ourselves what choice had they? With only the Latin alphabet at command, TH was the natural symbol for  $\theta$ , and CH for  $\chi$ , whether  $\theta$  and  $\chi$  were aspirates or spirants. With PH it was otherwise. There was the Latin f: and if the Romans refused to represent Greek  $\phi$  by Latin f, it must have been because  $\phi$  was an aspirate = PH = (P+H). This argument would have seemed unanswerable, if Prof. Blass had not supported it (§ 28) by quotations from Quintilian, which reveal the rift in it. The first quotation relates how Cicero laughed at a Greek witness in the suit for Fundanius because Latin name. The second describes  $\phi$ , in specific contrast to Latin f, as dulcissime spirans littera, surely no description of the explosive (p+h). The third describes the unpleasantness of the Latin f as caused by its being puffed out between the interstices of the teeth. The between the interstices of the teeth. The Greek  $\phi$ , therefore, was a gentle labial spirant, which was not puffed out between lip and tooth, like the Latin f and ours. It must have been the bilabial f, the articulatory action of which is described by Bell as that of "blowing to cool." The voiced counterpart of this sound is well known in Germany as the common value of German in the South: i.e. the common value of Ger. w in the South: i.e., the v sound, which is produced by North Germans, as by us, between lower teeth and upper lip, is produced by South Germans between the two

Might I suggest without offence to the most distinguished worker in this field that the habitual acceptance of bilabial and dentilabial sounds as identical has somewhat blunted his appreciation of their real difference. For Blass's comment on the Fundanius anecdote is that there must have been a distinction between Greek  $\phi$  and Latin f more fundamental than between labial and dentilabial f. No phonetician would call that distinction slight. In the current number of the Maître Phonétique (February 15, 1896) there is the following observa-

vation from that very competent observer, A. R. G. Vianna, of Lisbon:

"Si un étranger prononce v dentilabial au lieu de v bilabial, tout espagnol en sera choqué. Si il prononce b au lieu de v bilabial, on ne s'en aper-

Such is the immense effect, pro et contra, of what I have called the national equation.

But, setting aside these digressions of my own, I claim to have shown, as a matter of fact, that authorities do not agree, as claimed by Profs. Arnold and Conway, respecting the classical pronunciation of  $\phi$ ,  $\chi$ ,  $\theta$ ; and, in the uncertainty whether this pronunciation was aspirated or spirant, there are strong tutorial reasons for preferring the latter. These are: (1) that for preferring the latter. These are, (1) that in that case no change from present custom is needed, except to sound  $\chi$  like ch in German; (2) that the least possible breach is thus made between the ancient and modern language; and (3) that we avoid the introduction of the three unmanageable sounds—(p+h), (k+h), and (t+h). Have the professors noted that many Englishmen, and most Germans, aspirate their tenues, p, k, t, more or less strongly? I have at the present time a student who persistently pronounces  $\pi$ ,  $\kappa$ ,  $\tau$  as (p+h), (k+h), (t+h), exactly as the professors want him to pronounce  $\phi$ ,  $\chi$ ,  $\theta$ . To distinguish the latter effectually, should need to aspirate them with a violence which I feel sure would lead to their summary rejection as cacophonous barbarisms by school-master and pupil alike.

Erratum.-In my last letter (March 7), for "French (i.e., 'dorsal') b, hard g, and d," please read "French b, hard g and d (i.e., 'dorsal' d)."

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### SCIENCE NOTES.

THE total amount of subscriptions to the Huxley Memorial Fund, promised and received, now exceeds £2300, which is sufficient to provide a statue in the Natural History Museum and a medal at the Royal College of Science. Appeal is therefore made for the third object of the memorial—the furtherance of biological science, by the foundation of scholarships, lectureships, &c.; and for this purpose a considerable sum will be required. The hon, treasurer of the fund is Sir John Lubbock.

THE anniversary meeting of the Chemical Society will be held at Burlington House on Thursday, when Mr. A. G. Vernon Harcourt will deliver his presidential address, and the council and officers for the year will be elected.

THE De Morgan medal, which is given triennially by the Mathematical Society, will be awarded at the June meeting. The last recipient was Prof. Klein, of Göttingen.

THE evening discourse at the Royal Institution next Friday will be delivered by Prof. Dewar, upon "New Researches on Liquid Air."

Mr. Edwin Wheeler, of Clifton, has presented to the Natural History Department of the British Museum the results of his indefatigable labour in the production of 2449 water-colour drawings from nature of species of fungi to be found in Great Britain. For a long number of years he has devoted his leisure time to this object, producing the twelve bulky volumes just accepted by the authorities, who have sent to him a cordial letter of acknowledgment.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. will shortly publish a volume by Prof. William Ramsay on the recent discovery by himself and Lord Rayleigh of argon in atmospheric air. Some idea of the methods of extracting this gas from air, and of its properties, was given in scientific journals and in the daily press, yet these accounts can scarcely be called available for the educated man with no special knowledge of the recent developments of physics and chemistry. It has therefore been resolved to prepare such an account as appears to be much wanted, explaining where necessary in popular language the reasoning employed in drawing conclusions relative to argon. But the whole history of the discovery of the gases in air is so closely related to this recent discovery, that it would hardly have been possible to present the subject in its entirety without a preliminary sketch of the discoverers and their work. The little book therefore treats of all the progress made in this branch of chemistry by a number of men—all of them English. The volume will contain portraits of Cavendish, Boyle, Lavoisier, and other early discoverers.

MESSRS. LONGMANS & Co. have made arrangements for the publication of two laboratory manuals to meet the requirements of the Science and Art Department: Elementary Practical Chemistry, by Mr. G. S. Newth; and Elementary Practical Physics, by Mr. W. Watson—both demonstrators in the Royal College of Science.

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & Co. announce for immediate publication the tenth volume of their "Naturalists' Library," being British Birds, vol. ii., by Dr. A. Bowdler Sharpe, of the British Museum, the editor of the Library. Mr. W. F. Kirby's second volume on Butterflies will be ready in April.

MR. BALCHIN'S "Waterloo Reader" of Elementary Science for the fourth standard will be issued next week by Messrs. Abbott, Jones & Co. Like other volumes of the same series, it consists of home-chats about the ordinary incidents of every-day life, and aims at the formation of habits of correct thought.

### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

THE March number of the Classical Review (David Nutt) contains an unusual proportion of interesting papers. Mr. G. B. Hussey, of Chicago, maintains a novel theory with regard to the incorporation of several Dialogues in Plato's Republic.

"In brief, the result of this argument is, that a Platonic Dialogue irrespective of the date of the original composition, finally had one of three forms: (1) direct dialogue—used at all periods; (2) indirect dialogue—made by recasting the direct dialogue; and (3) continuous discourse—represented by the Timaeus and part of the Laws. In his desire to unite his Dialogues into larger groups, Plato promised a tetralogy; (a) Theaetetus, Sophist, Statesman, Philosopher. Later, he took away the Philosopher, and, with the intention of calling it "Hermocrates." projected a tetralogy; (b) Republic (i.-v.), Timaeus, Critias, Hermocrates. After dropping the names of the last two and fusing them with the first, the result was (c) the Republic (i.-x.) and the Timaeus, as we have them at the present day."

Dr. A. W. Verrall is as ingenious as ever in finding a theory of the calendar in the *Trachiniae* of Sophocles.

"Our proposition is simply that, in respect of the chronological framework, the story represented in the Trachiniae exhibits and is founded upon a certain calendar, and certain institutions relating to the calendar, which existed when the story was first thrown into shape; and that this fact, interesting in itself as a piece of historical evidence, is not without significance, even for the reader of Sophocles, as accounting for some peculiarities of structure and expression, which were naturally accepted by the poet from his traditional authority, but would not be justifiable if we suppose them invented by him for the purpose of his play."

Prof. W. Ridgeway, a rival of Dr. Verrall in ingenuity, suggests, as explaining what led Pythagoras to the doctrine that the world was built of numbers, that he first acquired some knowledge of and interest in crystallography from his father's trade of signet-engraver, and then based upon it the study of geometry in then based upon it he study of geometry in Egypt. Hence it is that he conceived the world as built up of a series of material bodies imitating geometrical solids. Prof. J. B. Bury discusses the battle of Marathon, with the result of still further discrediting Herodotus, and of attributing to the Persians a series of strategical designs worthy of a von Moltke. Mr. Herbert Richards begins some valuable notes on the Oeconomicus of Xenophon, similar to those which he contributed to former numbers on the Republic of Plato. Mr. J. A. Adam makes a plausible emendation of a passage in Plato, Rep. x. 607 c. For δ τῶν δία σοφῶν ὅχλος κρατῶν=" the crowd of philosophers overmastering Jove," he would read & των λίαν σοφων σχλος κράτων=" the rabble of the unco-clever pows"—possibly a fragment from Euripides. Mr. H. W. Auden illustrates Homer's description of a lion breaking the neck of a cow by a passage from the "Badminton" volume on Big Game Shooting. "Hadminton" volume on Big Game Shooting. Among the reviews we may specially mention those of Jowett and Campbell's edition of the Republic, by Prof. J. B. Mayor; of D'Arcy Thompson's "Glossary of Greek Birds," by W. W. Merry; and of Alfred Nutt's essay on "The Happy Other-world," in Kuno Meyer's edition of "The Voyage of Bran," by F. B. Jevons. Finally, Mr. Arthur Sidgwick sends a randering in Greek hexameters of Browning's a rendering in Greek hexameters of Browning's "Lyric Love," of which we quote the opening

<sup>2</sup>Ω φίλη, & θείας κρείσσων κορύδοιο μελωδεῖν, & θάμβει ποθέουσ' αὐγής ἀπερείσιον ἄσαι, & κῆρ ὰδάματον, κατεναυτίον ἡελίοιο αῖρεσθαι πτερύγεσσι μετ' οὐρανοῦ ἰερὸν ἔρκος, ὑψόθι τ' Ἰσα θεοῖσι χέαι μεγαλήτορ' ἀοιδήν.

### REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

CLIFTON SHARSPERE SOCIETY.—(Saturday, Feb. 22.)
ARTHUR S. WAY, Esq., president, in the chair.—
In a paper on "The Poetry in Marston," Mr. Way
(after quoting Prof. Saintsbury's observations
about the lightning flashes of poetry to be met
with in Lyly, Greene, Peele, and Marlowe, who in
probably the very next passages—certainly in
passages not very remote—tell us that this is all
matter of chance, that they are all capable of
sinking below the level of Sackville at his even
conceivably worst—close to the level of Edwards)
said that Marston challenges a place among this
second sort of immortals by virtue of gleams of
splendour, of gusts of perfume, which show of
what he is capable. It is curious that these
diamonds are found only in his plays. As we
press on through the jungle of talk, ever and anon
we light upon some lovely flower. Amid the storm
of wild and whirling words by which his characters express or pump up passion, now and then
break in strains which are harp-notes of another
sphere. In such passages even the metrical quality
of the verse seems to partake of the touch of inspiration. It flows no longer haltingly; no longer in lines
docked of their true proportions, or dragging, like
wounded snakes, their slow length along: the
measure paces softly and stately, as the goddess of
the great singer of the Aeneid. Worthy of
Marlowe is the rapture of Antonio at the approach
of Mellida:

"Leap heart she comes."

"Leap, heart! she comes—
She comes! Smile heaven, and softest Southern
wind

Kiss her cheek gently with perfumed breath.
She comes: creation's purity, admired,
Adored, amszing rarity,—she comes!
She comes! Her eyes dart,wonder on my heart!
Mount bloed; soul to my lips, taste Hebe's
cup."

cup."

Now this is not merely passionate, melodious blank verse: it is lyrical blank verse. It is in this respect of the same character as Juliet's soliloquy: "Gallop apace, ye flery footed steeds," or as Tennyson's "Tears, idle tears." It is only in their highest moods that poets can thus handle—we might say transfigure—blank verse; can make it throb with passion and thrill with melody, and sing itself till we are surprised to find that we have not missed the rhyme that is wont to give the undertone of music to the deep feeling of lyrical expression. Marston's description of the dawn—

"Darkness is fled; look, infant morn hath drawn Bright silver curtains bout the couch of night; And now Aurora's horse trots azure rings, Breathing fair light about the firmament"—

is touched with the same splendour, though less gloriously, as Marlowe's

"The horse that guide the golden eye of heaven, And blow the morning from their nostrils, Making their flery gait above the clouds";

and Shakspere's

"What envious streaks

Do lace the severing clouds in yonder east.

Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain-tops";

or Tennyson's

"And the wild team
Which love thee, yearning for thy yoke, arise,
And shake the darkness from their loosened
manes,

And beat the twilight into flakes of fire "which reads like a reminiscence of Marston's:

"For see, the dapple-grey coursers of the morn Beat up the light with their bright silver hooves, And chase it through the sky."

The midnight vision of Antonio's, beginning:
"Three parts of night were swallowed in the gulf
Of ravenous time,"

with its magnificent climax-

Was ringed with flames, and all the upper vault Thick laced with flames, and all the upper vault Thick laced with flakes of fire, in midst whereof A blazing comet shot his threatening train"—would be worthy of the days which produced the dream of Clarence, but for the deplor-

able anti-climax of "at which my nose straight bled." But this touch of bathos is characteristic exception. They could none of them attain to the "pride of ample pinion" which bore the supremest singer of them all sunward without flagging or faltering. The grandly terrible picture of

"Lo, thus I heave my blood-dyed hands to heaven. Like the insatiste hell, still crying more,"

would, had it been discovered by a critic as a fragment, have been probably assigned, without hesitation, to Marlowe. Of "jewels five-words long that on the outstretched forefinger of all time sparkle for ever" Marston has, rather by his misfortune than his fault, bequeathed us none. For two such fair-cut gems as

" Tossing up A grateful spirit to Omnipotence "

(where gratitude is beautifully compared to incense fumes tossed up from the altar) and

"Whose brow is wreathed with the silver crown Of clear content,"

deserved a better fate than the poetical oblivion that has overtaken them. In estimating a poet, we are guilty of critical treason if we take not due account of the heights to which he can soar, though his average level may be far below. there are evidences that inspiration lifted Marston above the common throng; that, though it might be but by fitful gleams, yet there verily did shine upon him

"The light that never was on sea or land, The consecration and the poet's dream."

ZOOLOGICAL - (Tuesday, March 3.)

SIR W. H. FLOWER, president, in the chair.—The secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's menagerie during the month of February, 1896, and called special attention to a young Klip-pringer antelope, presented by Commander Alfred Paget.—Mr. G. E. H. Barrett-Hamilton exhibited two \*keletons E. H. Barrett-Hamilton exhibited two isceletons and other bones of the Norway lemming (Myodes lemmus), obtained by Dr. H. Gadow from caves in South Portugal. This discovery had increased our knowledge of the distribution of the Norway lemming in past times. In present times the Norway lemming was, roughly speaking, only to be found in Norway and Lapland, its southern range extending to about 58½° N. lat.; but its remains had been met with in England, and in Quedlinburg in Saxony. Dr. H. Gadow gave an account of the caves in Southern Portugal in which he had procured these Southern Portugal in which he had procured these elemmings' bones, along with those of other animals.—Mr. Sclater opened a discussion on the rules of zoological nomenclature, by reading a paper on the divergences between the rules for naming animals of the German Zoological Society and the Stricklandian Code usually followed by British naturalists. After giving some details of the plan proposed by the German Zoological Society for a new work on the Animal Kingdom to be for a new work on the Animal Kingdom, to be called Das Tierreich, and to contain an account of all the species of recent animals hitherto described (estimated to be at least 386,000 in number), Mr. Sciater shortly recapitulated the rules which were intended to be used in the preparation of this important work. The main divergences from the Stricklandian Code were pointed out to be three in number: (1) The permission to use the same generic names in zoology and botany; (2) the use of "tautonyms—" that is, the same generic and specific name for a species in certain cases; and (3) the adoption of the tenth edition of the Systema Naturae, instead of the twelfth, as the commencement of binary nomenclature. The advantages of and objections to these alterations of the Stricklandian Code were discussed, and other minor points of nomenclature were touched upon, among which was the use of trinomials, which Mr. Sclater approved of as designations for subspecies. A communication was read from Graf Hans von Berlepsch, expressing his regret at not being present on this occasion, and giving his opinion on the three points specially discussed. He was not disinclined to give way on the first, but

maintained the necessity of the second and third alterations proposed by the German rules. After some remarks by the chairman, Mr. E. Hartert some remarks by the chairman, Mr. E. Harvert spoke in defence of the German rules, and was followed by Prof. Lankester, Mr. H. J. Elwes, Dr. Sharp, Mr. Blanford, Mr. H. O. Forbes, and Mr. Kirby, who made remarks on various

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—(Wednesday, March 4.)

W. M. FAWCETT, Esq., president, in the chair.— Mr. J. Bass Mullinger, University Lecturer in His-tory, communicated some "Notes on the Relations of Lord Bacon with the University of Cambridge." The paper was mainly devoted to pointing out the evidence which serves to show how cordial were the relations of Bacon, throughout his life, with both the University and the Town, and the re-markable manner in which these facts have been markable manner in which these facts have been events of ignored by all his biographers. Bacon teems to have always regarded Cambridge as a haven of refuge where he might spend his days in study in the event of failing in his professional career. He was both standing Counsel to the University and its representative in Parliament, as well as High Steward of the town. The University appears, in turn, to have warmly appreciated his genius. Williams, the Archbishop, admired his Essays so much that the catalogue of his books at Buckden shows him to have been the possessor of the earliest edition in French; while Joseph Mede thought a copy of the quarto English edition of thought a copy of the quarto English edition of 1625 the most seceptable present he could make to his relative, Sir Martin Stuteville. Dr. Collins, Provost of King's, declared, after reading the Advancement of Learning, that he felt that he must re-commence his studies anew. When Bacon died, many of the most eminent members of the University of the Chairman of the sity (notwithstanding the cloud under which his last years were passed) contributed Latin verses in honour of his memory and his philosophy. These were afterwards printed in a thin quarto of ceventeen leaves, of which it is doubtful whether Cambridge still possesses a copy, although there is one in the British Museum. But the fact of this significant tribute has been altogether passed over the Breast, bismanbarrathers with a stignificant tribute has been altogether passed over by Bacon's biographers, although its existence is referred to by Bishop Monk in his Life of Duport On the other hand, Bacon's own letters when presenting copies of his works to the University Library, together with his design of founding a lectureship in natural philosophy in the University, clearly prove his attachment to his alma mater and anxiety for her progress in knowledge.—
A short discussion followed, in which Mr. Acland, Dr. Clarke, Prof. Ridgeway, and Mr. H. T. Francis took part.—The Rev. C. L. Acland exhibited and commented on "A Stone Implement recently found in Shetland." The stone is of dimensions, its material is a beautifully mottled serpentine, and it shows structural pecu-liarities of a very unusual kind. Mr. Acland's remarks were illustrated by a series of choice specimens of Shetland and Orkney stone implements, lent by James W. Cursiter, Esq., of Kirkwall, and forming part of his great collection Kirkwall, and forming part of his great collection of the Antiquities of the Northern Islands.—Prof. Hughes, Prof. Ridgeway, and Baron A. von Hügel took part in the discussion which followed

### FINE ART.

Renaissance Fancies and Studies: being a Sequel to "Euphorion." By Vernon Lee. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

It is, I suppose, some ten or twelve years since Euphorion appeared floating on the crest of what we may call the "Renaissance wave." That wave is nearly spent now; and its sequel was more or less the sequel to Euphorion. Some good art, and some astonishingly bad art, followed the "Renaissance wave," a great many unnecessary

ture work, full of ability and the dogmas beloved of youth, equally full of pene-tration and the assertiveness which is never absent from early promise. One predicted, as one desired, a moderating influence to balance the impetuous oracles one found there upon such delicate themes as medieval love and fifteenth-century art. Time has done Vernon Lee and us this service; these studies are the fruit. Botticelli and Mantegna (of whom, if my memory serves, Euphorion had hard things to say) are avenged; even Fra Angelico is avenged, or beginning to be avenged. What Vernon Lee says in the opening phrases of her latest book of Cherubini's music, she might say of these three-"They struck me at that time as foolish, barbarous, almost gross; but since then I have learned to think of them . . . as of something greater." She has, in fact, "come round" to the fifteenth century; but she is still Vernon Lee, still infallible, oracular, still a good hater, still apt to superlatives. In the days of Euphorion she could not away with Botticelli; in these days she will have none of the Byzantine workers in mosaic, she dislikes Romanesque, she is angry with Abelard for having lived in the twelfth century, and for having been what his times made him. And when Vernon Lee is angry she is very angry indeed, and very incisive. Indignation is good and incisiveness is good when one has a brief; but the critic has no brief, and the point of view should count for much. It does not seem to me to count for anything in "Renaissance Fancies"; and it would be well, before a passion is torn to tatters, to remember that your devils of to-day may well be your gods of to-morrow. It is uncritical to scorn Byzantine art because it is not of the Renaissance; it is uncritical to gird at Fra Angelico because he saw heaven and did his best to utter it on earth. " Pink." moreover, is no reproach as yet. In Renaissance Fancies it is so used repeatedly. Lastly, it neither comports with good criticism nor good literature to be jocular at the expense of New Testament stories. Vernon Lee says she is growing old. It is not for me to contradict her, but I heartly hope she may grow older—old enough to be sorry for pp. 86 and 128 of this volume.

The worst of the oracular attitude is that it forbids tripping: the oracle must "keep it up." Vernon Lee trips, for an oracle, rather freely. Let her, to begin with, correct her proofs. I submit for this purpose pp. 26, 27. On p. 42, "between Constantine to Barbarossa" is an unfortunate way of putting it. On p. 86 there is talk of Cosimo "Rossetti," and in the line of Cosimo "Rossetti," and in the line below a word "scuddles," which may be sound, but is at least ugly. On p. 117 she says that "the Italian Virgin, save with one or two Lombards, is never permitted to suckle." She is talking of the familiar picture-motive of the Vergine lattante, and is elaborately wrong. A note qualifies this mistake by another. "The so-called Botticelli (now given, I believe, to San Gallo) in the National Gallery" is, as she admits, one exception to her rule. I can recall four other Tuscan pictures in the same collection (one of them a very famous Filippino), and could reckon them by

scores in Italy. The "so-called Botticelli," you must know, was "given" to San Gallo by a lady, who found out from the Catalogue that that architect's name was on the back of the picture, and concluded that this was the usual place for a painter's signature in the fifteenth century. One must be excused from considering this evidence final. To resume, on p. 128 we are told that "The Temptation" is "a theme rarely, if ever, treated before the sixteenth cen-It is treated by Botticelli in the Sistine Chapel, and, I think, by others long

before his time. From such matters we might go on to discuss some of the critical positions taken up by Vernon Lee. Her chapter on "Imaginative Art of the Renaissance," for instance, proceeds upon a fallacy. A thing is not imaginative because you get imagina-tive stimulus out of it. The imaginative man needs much less than a Giottesque fresco to set his soul travelling. Indeed, one would be inclined to say that imagination was most nourished by the work it had to do, by the need to fend for itself. Not thus will Vernon Lee avoid the truth that Italian art was not, as a whole, imaginative any more than Italian literature was. Botticelli and Mantegna, Piero di Cosimo, Signorelli —who beside? So with literature. Dante and Boccace, perhaps Bojardo—who else? A child will ride to heaven on a broomstick; but the broomstick does not take him. He, on the contrary, takes the broomstick. So with Vernon Lee and Italian art. The imaginative quality is what she puts there, not what she finds. There is as little to be said for her treatment of the work of the Primitives and Mosaicists. She appears to think that the value of their work lay in what they left to be done by their successors -in other words, that a work of art can be respectable because it has led to the production of works which are undoubtedly respectable. Believing this, she says on the very forefront of her book that "the poor primitive rhymes and primitive figures" by which words I trust she does not mean the "Stabat Mater" and the Ravenna Mosaics—but sadly do fear) are signs of a teeming world. "Hence," she says, and I can only underline it—" Hence the importance, the venerableness of all those medieval beginners." Words fail: what is there to say? Apart from the staring fallacy involved in such a critical apparatus, is it really possible that Vernon Lee can hear or read the "Dies Irae" or the "O Salutaris," and think their venerableness lies in their having paved the way for Tasso? Vernon Lee says Dante; but she can hardly mean that Dante was educated upon the "Stabat Mater." To make her figure trim she must mean some Renaissance poet, just as she means Raphael when she talks of "all the Renaissance." Of course, she does not really mean any of it. The thing will not bear examination. But in the recesses of her mind there somewhere lurks a notion that Giotto is entitled to respect because Raphael came after him: which is absurd.

thing in the book. This is an "Imaginary Portrait," a piece of parabolic criticism in Pater's manner, and a really successful effort after creative appreciation. In work of this sort, as may have been observed, you do not give information: you let it drop. I might call it instruction by parenthesis without doing it disservice, and go on to complain that the parentheses are longer and less unconscious than Pater's. But I should still own the piece to be a good piece, with a direct aim and distinct achievement in a task of uncommon difficulty. It would not be easy to find a sunnier picture of Renaissance Rome, or a truer one of the wistful craving of the Humanists for a thing which they mainly loved for the mystery which hid it, and their pathetic dismay when, having rent the veil, they found emptiness. "A succession of boxes with nothing in the last box": that is about true of life as revealed to the Humanists. The pathos of the dream was very real; its presentment by Vernon Lee is extremely good.

One word of praise, lastly, for the sober and tender valediction of Mr. Pater, with which "Renaissance Fancies" fitly concludes. Pater's own life was that of the Renaissance in epitome. It may yet be so with Vernon Lee's. But she must temper the oracle here and there.

MAURICE HEWLETT.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE THEATRE AT ERETRIA.

Chicago: Pab. 22, 1896.

The notice in the ACADEMY of February 8 of my report on the theatre at Eretria contains an inaccuracy which, if allowed to pass uncorrected, is likely to cause still further misunderstanding of the evidence which this building furnishes toward the solution of the stage-question. In-asmuch as prominent English scholars have drawn an argument from the peculiar structure of this theatre in favour of the high Vitruvian stage, in controversion of the opinion of the American excavators, permit me briefly to restate the facts in the case.

The Eretrian theatre is distinguished from

the normal Greek theatre by three structural peculiarities: (1) an orchestra sunk the full height of the proscenium below the level of the dressing-room buildings or the scena; (2) a large vaulted passage under the scena, connecting the upper surface at the rear of the scena with the orchestra; and (3) a tunnel under the orchestra, leading from a point behind the proscenium to the centre of the orchestra—a flight of steps at either end connects with the Your notice confounds the vaulted surface. passage with the tunnel.

Soon after the discovery of this theatre, Mr. Ernest Gardner urged against Dr. Dörpfield's theory the fact that here the top of the proscenium was level with the dressing-rooms: it was absurd, he said, to suppose that buskined and padded actors were compelled to descend the steep steps at the rear of the scena, and to pass through the vaulted passage, mens, and to pass through the valited passage, in order to reach their station below in the orchestra. In my report I show that an easy means of descent was provided within the building, and I suggest the probable purpose of the vaulted passage. The objection of Mr. Gardner to the descent of the actors is invalid, because in any event the warmher of the contract. because in any event the members of the chorus 

support of the caves was gained by sinking the

The tunnel under the orchestra, therefore, remains to be accounted for by the opponents of the new theory. It is probably of the fourth or third century before Christ. There can be no doubt of its purpose. A more suitable arrangement for the apparition of the Ghost of Darius in the "Persians" of Aeschylus, for example, could scarcely have been devised. Scholars have long maintained that such a tunnel must have existed in the Greek theatre, and have predicted its discovery. It has been found in four theatres since its discovery at Eretria, but unfortunately in no other place in a good state of preservation. Hoc erat in votis: our prayers have been answered.

EDWARD CAPPS.

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### THE SPHINX.

Bournemouth: March 14, 1965.

I enclose a cutting from the Sphinx of February 29. This paper is only a society, so the news about the finding of the headpiece may be unreliable. Should the piece have been found, and there be writing on it, something may be solved as to the date of the repairs of the Sphinx under the XXVth or XVIIIth Dynasty.

I hope some of your scientific correspondents in Egypt may throw light on this find.
J. C. Ross, Lieut.-Colonel,

Late Inspector-General of Irigation, Egypt.

"Col. G. E. Raum, whose excavations at the Sphinx at Ghizeh we mentioned last week, has continued his digging, and on Wednesday made a most interesting find. At a depth of 14 or 15 feet below the surface he unearthed the missing feet below the surface he unearthed the missing cap of the Sphinx. The cap measures 4 ft. 3 in. in extreme breadth, 2 ft. 9 in. in width, and 2 ft. 2 in. on top. It is marked with the three lotes columns, underneath which is what appears to be the figure of a snake. The cap was found in the temple of the Sphinx between the fore paws and is painted red. It has an inscription, which is being deciphered by the Museum authorities. As the weather has set in so hot, Col. Raum will defer further excavations until the fall of the year, when, with the permission of the government he hopes to with the permission of the government, he hopes to make some very exhaustive diggings. His public spirit in undertaking these researches is highly

### NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

IT is now officially announced that the usual banquet at the opening of the Royal Academy will not take place this year.

THE following have been elected Associates of the Royal Scottish Academy: Mr. J. Thor-burn Ross and Mr. R. Payton Reid, of Edinburgh; and Mr. Wellwood Rattray and Mr. James Paterson, of Glasgow.

M. J. JAMES TISSOT'S famous series of watercolour drawings, 365 in number, illustrating "The Life of our Lord," will be on view next week at the Lemercier Gallery, New Bond-street,

A SECOND exhibition of artistic posters will be opened next week at the Royal Aquarium. As before, the collection has been arranged by Mr. Edward Bella, who has also compiled the catalogue, illustrated with several plates in colours and numerous reproductions in black

DURING the whole of next week Messrs. Sotheby will be engaged in selling the second portion of the Montagu collection of coins, consisting of the Greek series. The first por-tion, it may be remembered, was British and Anglo-Saxon, of which the late Mr. Montagu

told, first began to collect Greek coins in 1889, yet such was his enthusiasm, assisted by wealth and guided by knowledge, that he brought word and action, his amiable calm, and, one time at Sydenbam, and it was therefore welyet such was his enthusiasm, assisted by wealth and guided by knowledge, that he brought together, within little more than five years, what we now see before us—from which, be it understood, the duplicates and inferior examples have already been weeded out. The total number of lots is about 800; but there is hardly a single piece that is not valuable for its intrinsic beauty, its historic importance, or its rarity. For Mr. Montagu seems to have combined in his own person all the numismatic virtues. The dealers of Europe and Asia contributed to his collection, but he would keep nothing that was not the very best of its kind. The result may be seen in the ten autotype plates appended to the catalogue, which are simply crowded with pieces it is a pleasure to look upon. Perhaps the series from Sicily and Magna Graecia is the most beautiful. from Asia Minor and the islands include many great rarities. There are also excellent examples of the quasi-Greek coinage of Phoenicia, Judaea, Indo-Bactria, Egypt, and Carthage. The catalogue has evidently been compiled with that diligence and accuracy which shows it to be a labour of love.

THE report for 1895 of the Director of the National Gallery shows that during the year 16 pictures were purchased and 13 bequests and donations were made. The Gallery was visited by 472,548 persons on the public days during the year, showing a daily average attendance on such days (210 in number) of 2250. On students' days (Thursdays and Fridays) 41,515 persons were admitted, the admission fees amounting to £1037 17s. 6d., as compared with £1116 1s. 6d. received in 1894. This sum is devoted as an "appropriation in aid" of the Parliamentary vote. The total number of students' attendances was 20,359. Independently of partial studies, 887 oil-colour copies of pictures were made—namely, 374 from the works of 89 old masters and 513 from the works of 59 modern painters.

### THE STAGE.

Mr. Howe, the veteran actor of legitimate drama, whose last days graced the Lyceum company, died, we are sorry to record, at Cincinnati, a week or two ago. His years were eighty and four. Before he joined the troop of the Lyceum, under its famous leader, Sir Henry Irving, Mr. Howe was for no less than forty years with the old Haymarket com-Sir Henry Irving, Mr. Howe was for no less than forty years with the old Haymarket com-pany. Like that interesting actor who, with even longer years than Mr. Howe, lingers robust in an extreme old age at Plymouth, he had seen Edmund Kean. Mr. Howe was not a great master of comedy or tragedy; but he was never inefficient, and as years grew his performances increased in interest. He knew everything in the old repertory; he was acquainted thoroughly with ancient and sanc-tioned practice; yet his ideas were not stereotyped, and, though himself the depository of invaluable secrets, he was not inaccessible to the newer lights. It is possible that Henry Howe was the only professional actor ever born of Quaker parents, and endowed with Quaker education. More than a century ago the Quakers of a particular "meeting" assembled over Benjamin West, and decided that he might be a painter; but five and sixty years since, when Howe was wanting a profession, and knew what was the one he wanted, the Quakers, we are sure, would have refused approval of his proposed career as an actor. Howe went his own way; and not so very long after he had left Acworth School—a Quaker public school left Acworth School—a Quaker public school in the North of England—he succeeded on reaching the boards. He never altogether threw up Quakerism—that is to say, he would certainly never have wished to dislodge all

might say, his seriousnes, were assuredly not altogether unconnected with his ancestry of "Friends." He was respected, even loved, by every one who knew him—during three genera-

LENT has affected seriously—as it is wont to do—the fortunes of several of the better pieces; and though "Jedbury Junior," with Mr. Fred Kerrand Mr. Gilbert Farquhar, and those charm-ing comediennes Miss Maud Millett and Miss Eva Moore, holds on its prosperous course at Terry's, "A Woman's Reason" is seen no more at the Shaftesbury—though, indeed, it disappears after a longer voyage. If the silly piece called the control of the silly piece called the silly piec "Gossip" comes to an end at the Comedy, no one will regret its demise. It is not the first artistic failure which its part-author has had to register. During Easter week, we believe, Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's new play comes out at the Garrick, with Mr. Willard, of course, in the principal character.

DRAMATIC recitations have never quite gone out of fashion; and what with a great actor of the elder school of the rank of Mr. Fernandez holding forth at the Palace, and Miss Florence Bourne at the St. Martin's Town Hall, and Mr. Leigh at the Steinway, there is some appearance of a revival. Mr. Leigh gives on Thursday next the last of three recitations in which, with well-prepared ability, he confines himself to Shakspere. "Richard the Third," which he is Shakspere. believed to have studied with especial care, is the piece for this week. We were able to spend Miss Florence Bourne. The range of this young artist is very noteworthy; much of the business of the light comedian, and something of the very serious actress, is known to her; and her intelligence is great. The two things which alone it was possible for us to see her do, on Friday in last week, were Mr. Ernest Warren's ingenious, but quite conventional, not to say impossible, comedietta "The Nettle," and an anonymous recitation that immediately followed it, called "Money Musk." In "The Nettle" the lady was pleasantly seconded by Mr. Manton Cathcart. "Money Musk" was quite a lesson in elecution, showing Miss Bourne to be in thorough possession of methods which, in certain of our theatres of genre, are already somewhat ridiculously discredited. Both as performer and teacher there is a place for Miss Bourne. That was made evident by even our necessarily limited acquaintance with her achievements on the occasion of Friday week.

### MUSIC.

RECENT CONCERTS.

DR. JOACHIM paid his annual visit to the Crystal Palace on Saturday. On such an occasion he generally performs either the Beethoven or the Mendelssohn Concerto. This time, however, he selected one by Viotti in A minor, a work full of lovely melody, solid workmanship, and legitimate effect. The delicate and appropriate orchestration attracted special notice. It appears, however, that the real author was not Viotti, but Cherubini, a master in the art of instrumentation, who undertook to improve the score of the former composer, with whom he was on friendly terms. The Concerto was thus in many ways welcome, and it was interpreted with purity and dignity by Dr. Joachim. He afterwards played Max Bruch's attractive Romance, likewise in A minor. For both per-

come. One of the complaints raised against Schubert is that he indulged in excessive lengths. This is especially noticeable in some of his pianoforte Sonatas; but in this Symphony—what with the beauty of the themes, the characteristic developments, and the bewitching orchestration-one is scarcely conscious, during performance, of the length of time it takes. By performance, we mean a time it takes. By performance, we mean a good one; with Mr. Manns and his orchestra it is always in safe hands. Mr. J. Robertson, the

vocalist, was well received.

Beethoven's Rasoumoffsky Quartet in F (Op. 59, No. 1) was performed on Monday evening at the Popular Concert. The work is old—it was written ninety years ago. It has often been given by Dr. Joachim and his associates, Messrs. Ries, Gibson, and Piatti; and yet when worthily rendered, as was here the case, it always affords fresh delight. The three Rasoumoffsky Quartets represent the composer in the meridian of his skill and power; and though afterwards he may have written Quartets of deeper emotion and of more complex structure, the earlier ones exercise a more powerful sway over a large audience, for in them there is perfect balance between contents and form. Of the works of the so-called third period, this cannot always be said. Dr. Joachim played, as solo, Schumann's Fantasia in A minor (Op. as solo, Schumann's Pantasia in A minor (Op. 131). It was composed expressly for him in 1853, and he performed it at Düsseldorf in the same year. It is a curious work: there are moments—as, for instance, the theme in G—of great beauty and tenderness, and there are passages which enable a good performer to display virtuosity of the true kind; but some of the music is laboured or, we might say, uninspired. The Fantasia, however, claims interest, both on account of the composer who wrote it, and the artist to whom it is dedicated. The rendering on Monday was exceedingly fine, and the elaborate pianoforte accompaniment was admirably played by Mr. Bird. Schumann first wrote the accompaniment for orchestra. We doubt whether this would add much to the effect of the piece; we do not think that it has ever been played here in this, its original form. For an encore Dr. Joachim gave a transcription of one of Schumann's short pianoforte Duets. Mr. Mark Hambourg, the pianist of the evening, played as solos Chopin's Nocturne in G (Op. 37, No. 1) and a Giga con Variazioni, from a Suite in D minor by Raff. The first was decidedly disappointing. The Nocturne requires tender, poetical playing; but this Mr. Hambourg did not vouchsafe. His second solo, a set of variations "made" possibly for some particular virtuoso of Raff's day—it may have been Liszt—was brilliantly rendered. As music, the piece possesses com-paratively little merit. Pianoforte music forms an important feature of the Popular Concerts programmes; and it would be wise if pianists were always requested to choose from the very large store of good pianoforte musical literature some work more in keeping with the high character of the concerted works. fresh, artistic singing of Mme. Bertha Moore in songs by Jensen and other composers deserves special mention.

Handel's "Judas Maccabaeus" was given at the Albert Hall on Wednesday evening, under the careful direction of Dr. A. C. Mackenzie. This Oratorio, which contains attractive solos and powerful choruses, had not been heard for some time in London. The choir sang well, though the sopranos were occasionally weak in the high notes. Of the vocalists, Miss Palliser, Mr. Iver Mackay, and Mr. Santley won chief honours. Mr. Santley, who was in good voice, was received with special enthusiasm.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

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